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SOVIET UNION POLITICAL AFFAIRS

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RSFSR OBKOM PLENUMS REPORTED

Altay Kray

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 29 Mar 87 p 2

[Article by special correspondents V. Denisov and B. Prokhorov: "The Difficult Search for New Approaches: Altay's Communists Discuss Materials of the CPSU Central Committee's January Plenum"]

[Excerpts] Shortly before the opening of the Altay Kraykom plenum that discussed the results of the CPSU Central Committee's January Plenum, we talked with V. V. Gusev, the kraykom's second secretary.

"We decided to depart from customary forms of preparation," he said, sharing the plans of the kray committee buro. "The propositions of the future report were distributed in advance to every member of the kraykom for thorough reflection. No speakers were prepared in advance at all. Nonetheless, more than 30 people signed up--they themselves phoned and asked to be included. The kraykom members were instructed to visit the party organizations. In short, we expect full candor and interesting proposals and ideas."

I dare say no one can recall the time when 22 people took part in the debates at a kraykom plenum. Of course, it was not just the fact that the propositions were sent out in advance that produced the activity but, above all, the importance of the problem itself: restructuring and personnel. But the organizational innovations were of no small importance, either.

The fundamentally critical thrust of the discussion, which was already incorporated in the propositions that had been distributed, was heightened even further by the report given by F. V. Popov, kraykom first secretary. Of course, there are a good many experienced and prestigious party and soviet officials and capable organizers and economic managers in Altay Kray, and their names were rightfully mentioned from the rostrum, but the extraneous negative phenomena proved so great, and the desire to be rid of them so avid, that the critical saturation of the two-hour report did not seem excessive.

Last year one industrial enterprise in five in the kray failed to fulfill its plan for the sale of output, as a result of which there was a shortfall of 72 million rubles' worth of output. During the first months of this year the number of enterprises failing to fulfill their plans has even risen. Some collectives and their executives have gotten accustomed to the position of inveterate outsiders: for example, at the Slavgorod Forge and Press Equipment Plant this is the third year now that the plan has not been fulfilled. The production of products in the highest quality category is not increasing in the kray's industry. Half as many items as planned were replaced with improved models in the machinery industry. The speaker justifiably noted that a good many executives of various ranks either have not been able to or have not wanted to assume the burdens of restructuring in order to move out of the sphere of stagnation.

It is painful to speak about it, but for many years now Siberia's breadbasket, Altay, has failed to supply the state with a substantial quantity of grain, meat, sugar beets and oil crops.

Last year a turning point seemingly occurred--the plan for procurements of the basic types of agricultural products was fulfilled. But how was this done? The indices for grain were "knocked out" through a cunning maneuver: by taking fodder from farms, so that stocks of it had to be replenished--from state reserves! Altay requested nearly 570 tons of mixed feeds. Only with the help of procurements from the public was the plan for the sale of potatoes and meat to the state fulfilled.

If you believe the reports, two-thirds of all the collectives working in crop farming and animal husbandry have been shifted to cost accounting. Moreover, they are the ones that produce 76 percent of the output.[???] In short, a clear-cut program has not yet been developed in the kray for introducing cost accounting, eliminating unprofitability on a number of farms, and shifting kolkhozes and sovkhoses to self-support [samookupayemost] and self-financing. And such short-sightedness with regard to implementation only discredits the idea itself.

It is not just because of economic illiteracy and attempts to solve many complex problems with excessive haste that the prestige of executives has been thoroughly shaken. How can one keep quiet about the cases, which are by no means isolated, of abuse of high office, embezzlement, bribe-taking and cronyism?! People endowed with high trust have without embarrassment built themselves dacha cottages, changed cars like gloves, gotten their children in institutes and graduate school and arranged every conceivable "cushy" job for them. In the past year alone, party penalties were imposed on more than 3,000 executive personnel for various misdeeds. Moreover, sometimes this was done with considerable resistance.

There are a good many party committees in which the passion to hold meetings is strong, and "IN" and "OUT" boxes are piled high. Who today, one would think, would candidly support the paper boom? Everyone is against it. But the paper flow doesn't end. From departments of the kraykom down to the primary party organizations, from kray organizations down to the primary economic units.

In short, it was with good reason that the plenum's participants talked about the need to improve the style and methods of party work and the influence on people. E. K. Bartlemanova, first secretary of the Bystroistokskiy Raykom, reproached the kraykom's organizational department for inadequately seeking out and generalizing innovations that are already being born in the primary party units.

"We have a farming system and other production systems," continued Eleonora Klavdiyevna. "Personnel work and all of its elements should become better organized and more systematic. There should be an open search for reserves, appointment by election, certification, accountability and supervision. Experience already exists, but it must be expanded and improved, and we must rid ourselves more rapidly of mistakes."

Here is just one more chronic ailment that to a considerable extent characterizes present problems: personnel leap-frog, the inability, sometimes, to train personnel patiently, and reliance on bringing people in from outside. The high rate of turnover among economic executives and specialists, said plenum participants, keeps production going at an erratic pace. In two years practically all the executives in Togulskiy Rayon and many rayons in the Gorno-Altay Autonomous Oblast have been replaced.

In conclusion let us especially stress what in our view is one important detail about which F. V. Popov, kraykom first secretary, informed the plenum. Recently members of the kraykom buro met until after midnight. There was a reason for this: following the buro's regular session a candid discussion got started of a sort that was hitherto unfamiliar for the buro. It concerned the personal merits and mistakes, successes and wrong decisions, and work methods of each member. It was recommended that the second secretary avoid trivial issues and assume responsibility for those of fundamental importance. In the buro's opinion, sometimes the secretary for agriculture is hampered by an urge, together with his department, to duplicate and even supplant the agricultural committee. The kraykom secretary for industry rarely visits enterprises, and his organizational work lacks specificity. It was recommended that the chairman of the krayispolkom and his deputies be more persistent in exercising the rights of soviets. As for the kraykom first secretary, it was noted that indifference to business sometimes swings over to impulsiveness and lack of restraint.

Saratov Oblast

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 31 March 87 p 2

[Article by special correspondents V. Zlobin and Ye. Chebalin, under the rubric "Party Life: The Soviets": "The Fetters of Inertia: Notes from the Plenum of the Saratov CPSU Obkom"]

[Excerpts] The incisiveness of the discussion at the plenum of the Saratov Obkom was determined, to a great extent, by its preparation. It was decided there to look at restructuring and personnel policy in the oblast not through general reflections and statistical analysis but through specific

facts. Special exhibit-seminars that resembled an exacting audit of the quality of the output of Saratov enterprises and of their capabilities and untapped reserves were also intended to arouse people to join in an interested discussion. In order to leave no room for self-satisfaction and complacency, alongside examples of local products the best imported examples were also displayed. Such a bold comparison, of course, was not to the advantage of the Saratov enterprises. Of more than 4,700 types of products, barely two-fifths of them withstood the competition. On the other hand, the idea was evoked: in what way are we falling short? What is hampering us? How can we bring about a situation in which people's attitude toward their job is everywhere of the highest sort?

The unusual beginning of the plenum--with a strict analysis of the situation in the shops and exhibit stands and an open discussion with people--also made it possible in the report given by A. Khomyakov, obkom first secretary, which examined the tasks of the oblast party organization in implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee's January (1987) Plenum, and in the ensuing debates to think about the main thing: how to break the mechanism of retardation and cast off the fetters of old and obsolete work methods as fast as possible.

This question is of special concern to Saratov communists for perfectly understandable reasons: the middle of the five-year period is not far off, and the oblast's economy is developing unacceptably slowly in a number of areas. Of course, there have been positive changes in the economy. In comparison to the average annual level of the 11th Five-Year Plan, rates of growth in the volume of industrial production have risen. Gross agricultural output and procurements of animal husbandry products have increased. The supply of foodstuffs to the oblast's population has become more stable. And the situation in construction is also changing for the better.

But is it possible to be satisfied with these results, positive though they are? Hardly. Since they were achieved mainly through strengthening discipline and order, i.e., through factors lying, so to speak, on the very surface. And such a thing has happened repeatedly in the past: people have displayed will, started exerting themselves and straining, straightened out the indices and--gotten complacent. It is no accident that it was conspicuous: no matter how diverse, at first glance, the problems were that were raised by A. Kharitonov, first secretary of the Dergachevskiy Raykom, V. Bochkarev, secretary of the party committee of Saratovgessstroy [Saratov Trust for the Construction of Hydroelectric Power Stations], S. Borovikov, editor in chief of VOLGA magazine, and others who spoke from the rostrum, it was evident even from the very tone of the speeches that the drastic alteration of obsolete concepts and the old mentality is proceeding with the greatest difficulty.

A good many problems have accumulated in management of the economic area and social sphere. Many industrial enterprises work at an uneven pace and fail to fulfill their plans. Deadlines for the construction of extremely important economic facilities fail to be met. The construction of housing is uneven. Construction of cultural facilities is unsatisfactory. Serious

criticism is leveled at the transport organizations, especially the Volga Railroad. The standards of farming, crop yields and livestock productivity are not high.

In analyzing these and other shortcomings, the person who gave the report and those who took part in the debates also spoke about the reasons for them. They noted, in particular, that the oblast's economy is being shifted to new methods of management and economic operation too timidly and slowly. Cost accounting is being introduced in lax fashion. All this is evidence, first and foremost, of errors in the selection and training of personnel, and shortcomings in the work style of the obkom, oblispolkom, gorkoms and raykoms.

What conclusions can be drawn, for example, from the following fact: in January and February of this year the oblast's industry lowered the rates of growth in production volume to half of last year's level?! 30 enterprises and associations failed to fulfill their plans. The rate of contracted deliveries was 96 percent. Last year one enterprise in four failed to fulfill its plan for contracted deliveries. One in every six failed to fulfill its plan for labor productivity. Labor collectives in Saratov, Balakov, Engels, Rtishchev and Krasnoarmeysk continually let down their industrial customers. However, the party committees in these cities continue to work in the former fashion, in the old way. In words they support restructuring, but in deeds they cannot part with the office style of management, and they fail to take organizational and education work directly to the collectives.

And once again, an idea expressed by speakers at the plenum. Some so-called speakers for restructuring beat around the bush, throw up a smoke screen and shun concrete work. This is nothing but a new form of window-dressing.

It is known, for example that the acceleration of scientific and technological progress is one of the main means of restructuring the economy and drastically improving labor productivity and product quality. How much the Saratov people have said about special-purpose, comprehensive programs and about the frontiers that have all but been reached in this undertaking! At the level of obkom and gorkom offices, this has already been presented as a victory. But in actuality? The plan for new machinery has once again not been fulfilled. Only five percent of the machinery and equipment component of fixed assets, as against a required 10 or 12 percent, has been replaced with new models.

Or take agriculture. Despite the fact that the state has been giving extensive help, it has been developing poorly. Saratov farmers' contribution to implementation of the Food Program has been insignificant. Intensive factors have not yet been activated either in crop farming or in animal husbandry. For many years the yields of agricultural crops and livestock productivity have failed to rise. In the 11th Five-Year Plan many millions of tons of grain and hundreds of thousands of tons of sunflower seeds and potatoes failed to be delivered to the state. It turns out that Saratov farmers cannot supply the oblast's own residents with potatoes, while the oblast has the largest area of irrigated land in Russia.

And the state of the land profoundly concerns grain growers. It has been said that we are more and more competently utilizing the soil, and that the system of intensive technology is permitting us to harvest 40 or more quintals of grain per hectare from it. However, having taken such a harvest, do we return what we have taken a hundredfold, do we concern ourselves with restoring fertility?

"We have lost soil fertility and are not presently restoring it in fallow land. The necessary amounts of fallow land have now been authorized, but authorization itself is not enough today: we need state oversight to ensure that such lands are created, and we need subsurface cultivators and heavy disc harrows. If everything is left the old way, we will soon turn the land into an infertile desert."

These pain-filled words belong to A. Nechayev, director of the Sovkhoz imeni Radishchev in Novouzenskiy Rayon.

Another problem concerns the farmers. What polemical heat was once expended over the infamous Selkhoztekhnika, with which everyone was sick and tired and which literally robbed the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, destroying farm budgets! Selkhoztekhnika as such no longer exists. It has been transformed, become part of the agroindustrial complex, and turned into the centralized RTP. But what has changed because of this organizational metamorphosis, and has life become any easier for farm machinery operators?

Today the situation hasn't changed. "Repaired" tractors and combines break down, the current and voltage regulators on them burn out, and old, used parts are installed on machines instead of new ones. And that sort of thing happens everywhere.

Many problems in agriculture are the result of the slow restructuring in its work.

Although it may be that not only the agroindustrial committee personnel are to blame for this. To all intents and purposes I. Ivanov, who has served for many years as obkom second secretary, has not freed himself from an old and unsuitable habit--managing by issuing commands and assuming personal responsibility for resolving many questions. This deprives agroindustrial committee employees of initiative and responsibility. People on the raykoms cannot give up management by administrative fiat, duplication and the assumption of functions that belong to others, either.

As for the work style of the obkom as a whole, the speakers noted that although there is less excessively close supervision, incompetent interference and generation of paperwork, it is necessary to continue the further democratization of this style. Possibly, some thought should also be given to what the party apparatus should be like. There was a time, for example, when the branch obkom departments grew incredibly. Now enterprises and organizations are given greater independence, and it is possible to monitor them on the basis of end results. So are these departments still needed at their former size?

The plenum concluded. There were numerous conversations with delegates in the corridors. One got a dual impression from them. On the one hand, it would seem that the floodgates of candor, opened to their fullest, have helped the party aktiv uncover many key problems in the oblast and unhypocritically expose the roots of inertia and laxness. But at times it occurred to one: Won't it turn out simply that excess steam of initiative is let off at the plenum, and nothing else?

Kuybyshev Oblast

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 87 p 2

[Article by special correspondents I. Podsvirov and V. Shalgunov: "Affirm by Deeds: Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee's January Plenum on the Agenda"]

[Excerpts] Kuybyshev--Inspection En Route

Kuybyshev people have a reliable point of departure for further progress. Last year the growth rates of industrial production exceeded plan assignments and the average annual indices of the 11th Five-Year Plan. Gross output in the agroindustrial complex rose by 11 percent over the previous year. New production capacity has been commissioned, and many positive changes have been brought about in the social sphere.

That is the starting point. But discussion at the obkom plenum focused not on that but on the errors and shortcomings that have not yet been avoided.

The tone of the discussion was set by the report of Ye. Muravyev, obkom first secretary. He called attention first of all to the party guidance of the economy, the role of city and rayon party committees in restructuring, and the fact that only surface reserves have been put to use, while the underlying layers have not been brought into play. So far there has been a lot of discussion and little specific action. It is necessary, the speaker concluded, to work out forms and methods of party influence that will make it possible to include all people in restructuring and help them determine their place in the common ranks.

The desire to work in the new way is showing up in the style of many party committees. A creative atmosphere, the abandonment of obsolete forms of work, specificity and persistence are characteristic today, for example, of the Togliatti Gorkom and the Alekseyevskiy, Volzhskiy and Neftegorskiy raykoms. But there are still a good many party committees that have not found themselves in restructuring.

It is frequently necessary to talk about the same problems. For example, the introduction of scientific and technological advances in production is going poorly. The economic effectiveness of new developments is declining. In recent years it has dropped by half.

The quality of output is also directly bound up with the problems of scientific and technological progress. A substantial number of economic and engineering personnel have not been able to undergo restructuring in time. The turn over of output at a number of enterprises has started to be suspended, and returns have sometimes reached 80 to 90 percent. Of 15 enterprises that shifted to state acceptance, 10 have failed to fulfill their sales plans, taking mandatory deliveries into account. A serious lesson!

Analyzing errors and shortcomings in work, participants in the plenum painted in their speeches an unadorned picture of restructuring and its difficult progress in the oblast. In the opinion of the majority, many mistakes could have been avoided if all party organizations had renounced old approaches and learned to solve today's problems in the new way.

The Old and the New

Leadership style is personnel. Any flaw in personnel policy is immediately reflected, as in a mirror, in the economic and social sphere. The fresh breeze of restructuring is more and more actively airing out the "corridors of power." Since the CPSU Central Committee's April (1985) Plenum, 60 raykom and gorkom secretaries and many soviet employees have been replaced. The process of renewal is continuing.

However, not everything is fine here. In the apt expression of Academician N. Kuznetsov, absolute marvels of genetics are taking place: "We sow a radish, and a weed comes up." Judging from all sorts of "lenses," good and decent people are being appointed to positions, while bad and worthless people are being dismissed. Why is such a regeneration occurring?

The reason often lies in the weakening of party democracy and exactingness. An atmosphere of false well-being and the writing off of one's own leadership faults to the "lower levels" are leading many raykoms and gorkoms to a kind of administrative cult and divorce from the masses. Even the members of elective bodies to all intents and purposes take no part in the development of collegial decisions and do not submit their own proposals but are merely "present at activities." Apparatus employees concentrate the full panoply of authority in their hands. Moreover, the ability to prepare papers--various information and reports--is becoming the criterion for evaluating their business qualities. No time is left for studying the life of primary party organizations or helping them.

The increasing democratization of public life, elections of executives and the development of self-government are helping to eradicate stagnation and inculcate the best business and political qualities in personnel. For example, a recent plenum of the Krasnoarmeyskiy Raykom, according to a proposal of whose participants three candidates' names were placed on a list for secret balloting, has become instructive. P. Yelin, who was deemed the most worthy, was elected raykom first secretary. The preelection "tournament" did not pit party members against one another but helped them to make active use of their abilities and overcome character shortcomings that their comrades noted.

Plenum participants said that it is necessary to inculcate an appreciation of democracy and an ability to utilize criticism and accept criticism--in short, to learn democracy. And in no case should it be refurbished to conform to old habits.

To See the Human Being

Plenum participants devoted special attention to development of the social sphere. One burning problem is housing construction. It is not being solved satisfactorily. The reduction in amounts of construction is causing understandable concern on the part of many people.

In order to overcome the lag, it is necessary to strengthen the construction base and, in particular, to complete the construction of housing construction combines in Kuybyshev and Togliatti and to introduce more boldly the method whereby enterprises build their own employee housing, especially large industrial enterprises. There is experience along these lines. Local collectives in the machinery industry annually build some 70 percent of their housing themselves. And at the Metallurgical Mill imeni V. I. Lenin apartment buildings are put up for workers using earned money.

It is impossible to continue to tolerate an indifferent attitude toward the working people's social and consumer-service needs, and toward the attempt by economic managers to isolate themselves from vital needs behind a shield of production tasks.

The end result, it was said at the plenum, is not just plowed hectares, added livestock weight and milk yields, or increased production volumes. It is also a new apartment building or school, goods on store shelves, vegetables and meat products in cafeterias and cafes and, finally, high standards of service. This is the sort of end result, it seems, by which it is time we judged the effectiveness of all work and the manifestation of genuine concern for the human being.

Not long before the plenum, incidentally, we visited a number of stores in the oblast. Let us say bluntly that because of the shortage of high-quality goods many salesrooms are empty and the plan for trade turnover goes unfulfilled. It is no accident that the communists' speeches reflected concern for the state of affairs in the production of cultural and consumer goods and household products.

The health-care system, transportation, trade services and public catering require radical restructuring. There is presently a shortage of more than 17,000 seats in cafeterias at the oblast's industrial enterprises alone.

Chelyabinsk Oblast

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Apr 87

[Article by staff correspondent V. Cherepanov, under the rubric "Across the Land of Soviets": "Need for Changes: Chelyabinsk Oblast's Communists Discuss the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee's January Plenum"; passages enclosed in slantlines are in boldface in source]

[Excerpts] Chelyabinsk--This discussion began, one might say, long before the plenum opened. In order to evaluate objectively the course of restructuring and its influence on the state of affairs in the economy and social sphere, a survey was conducted by questionnaire in 20 of the oblast's cities and rayons. It was answered by nearly 1,000 workers and more than 300 economic executives and secretaries of party committees, expressing opinions, so to speak, from above and below. In addition, letters from readers published in the oblast newspaper under the rubric "Preparing for the Plenum" provided rich food for reflection.

All this gave its work greater openness and authority. The report and speeches noted that the process of restructuring that has begun and the shift to new methods of economic management have already resulted in positive changes. The volume of output produced in the first year of the five-year period rose by 4.3 percent. Enterprises in the machine-building complex, ferrous metallurgy and the coal industry worked in a more stable fashion. Matters are being improved in the agroindustrial sector, albeit slowly. Assignments for the production and procurement of grain, milk, meat, potatoes and vegetables have been fulfilled. More than 100,000 square meters more housing than planned has been built.

However, it is too early to beat the drum, as frequently happened in the past. In evaluating what has been done, it was said at the plenum, it is important not to be seduced by comparisons with the results of past years but to proceed from the requirements of the present day, the tasks of acceleration, and the high obligations that have been undertaken. Here there is not yet any special cause for rejoicing.

Say, contractual commitments for deliveries--and this is one of the main indices of economic performance--were not fulfilled by more than one-third of all enterprises. The metal workers in Magnitka and Zlatoust and the automotive workers of Miass were poorly prepared for state acceptance. At a number of machinery plants and associations, products have not been updated for years, and the share of goods in the top quality category is insignificantly small. The switchover to a two- and three-shift work schedule is being carried out with intolerable slowness, although the use coefficient for existing machine tools in the oblast is extremely low. Interruptions in the economy are accompanied by serious shortcomings in fulfillment of the social program: for the year 37 million rubles failed to be put to use at various of its facilities.

From answers to the questionnaire:

/At our enterprise restructuring is by and large reduced to talk. We talk a lot and say a lot of fine things, but there's no action./

/Make replacements in the party and administrative apparatus more rapidly. I'm convinced that the person who spent decades working in the old way is incapable of restructuring./

/We believe that it is necessary to demand more of everyone--from both the executive and the subordinate./

/Do not be guilty of carrying things too far. We need restructuring and not a personnel shakeup./

Plenum participants analyzed the causes of stagnant phenomena uncompromisingly and exactly. It has not been possible to bring about a radical turnaround mainly because methods of management by administrative fiat continue to dominate in the party guidance of the economy, there is no clear-cut system for working with personnel, and the burden of old notions hangs over many executives and specialists. These conclusions were also confirmed by the aforementioned questionnaire. Only a small number of those surveyed (13.6 percent) said that restructuring is proceeding vigorously and yielding the desired fruits.

The plenum particularly noted that it is impossible to speak of radical restructuring without increasing the militancy and aggressiveness of the primary party organizations. In this connection, the speakers said, the question of relations between party organization secretaries and economic executives merits attention. There are a good many zealous administrators who have their own understanding of the role of party leaders and would prefer to all but choose them themselves, in order to have more agreeable people, people who were, so to speak, "in their pocket." The obkom departments and the gorkoms and raykoms must radically change their attitude toward the selection and training of secretaries and must recommend more principled comrades for this position and help them in their professional growth and the development of initiative and independence.

From answers to the questionnaire:

/A wish for obkom officials: spend less time sitting around in offices and pay more visits to labor collectives. Don't just visit the party committees and plant management, but also meet with ordinary communists and workers./

/Do not replace criticism with caviling, democracy with demagoguery. Fight the writers of anonymous letters!./

/I consider the election of economic executives timely and necessary. It must be developed and improved./

Incisive, unhypocritical criticism was directed from the plenum rostrum to obkom secretaries V. Fedoseyev, N. Sonnov, V. Sergiyko and G. Petukhov, who bear personal responsibility for the state of affairs in various branches.

In defining ways to improve personnel policy, participants in the debates raised the question of creating in every party committee and in all labor collectives an active reserve consisting of the most competent and vigorous people who are capable of doing things in the new way. So far, however, in practice, including in obkom departments, personnel work constantly comes down to drawing up a pro forma list of candidates for appointment to various positions. Thus, last year only one-third of the executives approved by the obkom were nominated directly from the reserve.

The topic of the election of executives was discussed with interest. Experience in doing so already exists in the oblast. But it must be constantly improved and resolutely purged of formalism and unhealthy phenomena.

From answers to the questionnaire:

/Do not be afraid to nominate young people for executive positions and replace those who have sat around and hoped that restructuring would pass them by. Otherwise we've got some pensioner directors who have dug themselves in in our collective and you won't dig them out./

/Don't we hold too many meetings? Some days I, a first executive, am called to five or six meetings. Where can I find time to work?/

/The main thing is to eradicate dependency (the attitude that says give less and take more) in everyone's mind./

/The motive factor in restructuring is openness, openness and more openness!/

It was noted that it is necessary to study the processes of democratization in greater depth, consult more with collectives and party organizations, and listen to their views and take them into consideration.

G. Kryuchkov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee's Department of Organizational Party Work, took part in the plenum.

Kabardino-Balkar ASSR

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 8 Apr 87 p 2

[Article by special correspondents M. Mikhalkov and V. Ogurtsov, under the rubric "Party Life. The Economy": "The Heavy Burden of Inertia: Kabardino-Balkariya's Communists Discuss the Materials of the CPSU Central Committee's January Plenum"]

[Excerpts] Two days were left before the obkom plenum at which there was supposed to be discussion about restructuring and the improvement of personnel work in light of the requirements of the Central Committee's January Plenum. The obkom departments were still making amendments to the buro's collective report, which the first secretary was to present. And we still had time to visit the primary organizations and talk with the communists. The report's

propositions had been presented to obkom members and published in the republic newspaper long before the plenum. In short, the basic areas of the upcoming discussion had been quite clearly designated.

The need for radical restructuring had assumed special urgency in Kabardino-Balkariya. Stagnation in the economy. A personnel problem, whereby certain executives were surrounded by a zone of immunity. This, in turn, was giving a free rein to self-interest in the lower echelons of management. Personnel were selected on the basis of family and kinship, according to the principle of personal loyalty. Cronyism had begun to flourish in its present-day manifestation, which can only be interpreted as collective protection. Hence embezzlement, bribery, hoodwinking, a free and easy attitude toward Soviet laws and recurrences of nationalism.

All this was taking place just yesterday, and it would be naive to assume that it has already disappeared today without a trace. That is why the anticipation of the plenum and the general interest in it can be compared to watching the barometer in bad weather: will the indicator move toward "clear"?

"The situation in the economy is changing for the better," noted Ye. Yelisseyev, the obkom first secretary, who presented the report. "Great support has been provided by the implementation of special-purpose comprehensive programs, which are based on major, long-term all-union programs and provide for intensification of the branches of the national economy at high rates."

In the first year of the five-year period plans for the production and sale of industrial output and the increase in labor productivity were overfulfilled. Discipline with regard to contracted deliveries increased, the quality of products improved, and losses of work time were reduced.

Restructuring is taking its first steps. In order to speed them up, new approaches are needed in the practice of party and soviet agencies and labor collectives. In plotting a course, the oblast party committee should not only act in the role of one who looks ahead, but should also be able to gather the grains of experience of party organizations from other regions and its own gorkoms, raykoms and primary organizations for the purpose of defining the truest direction. Has the obkom been able to approach matters in this fashion and become an example for its lower-level subdivisions?

No, it has not yet been able to, said M. Toguzayev, first secretary of the Chegemskiy Raykom in answer to this question in the debates. He enumerated everything new and valuable that had been born in the raykom's practice but had aroused no interest whatsoever in the obkom. This same idea was also heard in the words of V. Kolpakov, first secretary of the Prokhladnyy Gorkom.

First of all, in the speakers' opinion, the obkom should become the initiator of restructuring in personnel work and demand that the party committees update their style. However, the principles of collegiality in the advancement of personnel have by no means been established everywhere yet. Some executives, admitted the speaker who gave the report, still decide personnel questions on

their own as a result of the connivance and even patronage of the obkom itself. And then it's necessary to cry over spilt milk, so to speak.

Last year alone strict party penalties were imposed on more than 250 executives on the nomenklatura of city and rayon party committees for violations of statutory requirements and for criminal actions.

The atmosphere of lack of principle and all-forgivingness in personnel matters that had been established in some republic, city and rayon units carried over to many primary party organizations and labor collectives. The instances of this were especially numerous, as was stressed at the plenum, in Nalchik and Prokhladnenskiy, Sovetskiy, Zolskiy and Baksanskiy rayons.

You cannot get by here with nothing but appeals to change the work style. The obkom, itself, first of all, must be an innovator in matters large and small and sincerely follow the spirit and the letter of the party's demands.

But what happens in actual practice? Just recently Anatoliy Timofeyevich Turkinov took over as chief of the obkom's construction department. He had previously been head of a road maintenance trust and had no experience in party work. His advancement occurred at an abrupt pace. E. Guberman, secretary of the party organization, was ordered promptly to write him a party character reference such as the one she was given in the raykom. She hadn't had time to type it up when M. Mamkhegov, second secretary of the obkom, visited the trust. The communists who were voting to approve the character reference were only told half the truth: we're simply putting him on the reserve for advancement, they were told. Even for the Oktyabrskiy Raykom in Nalchik it was a surprise that in just two days Turkinov would be an instructor and in three months--chief of an obkom department. If the communists had known that, they probably would not have taken such a perfunctory attitude toward approval of the character reference and would have provided information about certain facts that distinguished Turkinov's highly original work style. Just a year ago people's control had punished him for building a three-story office "on the quiet" under the guise of production facilities and adorning it with costly granite and marble. Just six months ago he had been punished a second time.

This is by no means an isolated example of such advancement. It was undoubtedly difficult for the speaker who gave the report to count on understanding when he spoke of principle in the selection of personnel without offering an explanation of why that sort of thing could happen.

The report also contained words about increasing openness.

There is good reason for criticizing local newspapers on major grounds. But the criticism should be specific and well-reasoned and not be made according to the principle of "an eye for an eye." Alas, it was so candid that in his concluding remarks and then in a buro meeting held after the plenum Ye. Yeliseyev, obkom first secretary, was forced to cool the ardor of the "afficionados" of prejudiced discussions.

In our view the plenum of the Kabardino-Balkar Obkom emphasized extremely eloquently the well-known discrepancy between the tone of the report and the other speeches. One got the impression that the members of the obkom are still afraid to permit themselves to do that which the obkom already can do and is making up its mind to do. Or they do not want to.

For example, the report, which was distinguished by incisiveness and an analytical approach, stated bluntly that great blame for the spread of negative phenomena lies with the law-enforcement agencies. In one-third of criminal cases involving thefts, charges were not lodged in a timely fashion, and numerous cases are clearly bogged down in red tape.

But then the republic procurator E. Denisov takes the rostrum and, instead of helping the plenum discern the underlying roots of a dangerous defect, reduces his speech to the assurance that the procurator's office promises to work better.

The speeches of M. Shagirov, the minister of trade, and V. Tlostanov, rector of the university, were just as evasive.

Unfortunately, the plenum did not overcome the powerful habit, which manifests itself at various levels, of speaking about whatever one likes as long as it is not to the point, especially when it comes to criticism and self-criticism. Once again many people came to the rostrum more as "expeditors" than as people who were seriously concerned with the flaws in the party committees' work style.

"Despite that, we have made a significant step along the path of restructuring," Yevgeniy Aleksandrovich Yeliseyev told us with conviction after the plenum. "The serious shortcomings that were and remain in our work indicate what a tremendous effort the next steps up the steep path of restructuring will cost us. No matter; we will learn. We will learn without fail!"

One would like to believe that that will be the case.

Omsk Oblast

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Apr 87 p 3

[Article by staff correspondent Yu. Shpakov: "Examination for Maturity: On the Agenda--Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee's January Plenum"]

[Excerpts] Omsk--A Time of Strict Appraisals

Just two lines in the text of the report given by Ye. Pokhitaylo, first secretary of the Omsk Obkom, were taken up by the following sentence: "In the agroindustrial sector, plans for the procurement of grain, meat, milk, eggs, wool and vegetables were overfulfilled." And all participants in the oblast party committee's plenum took it as their duty to give an equally brief report on last year's results. Although the Irtysh region's agricultural workers completely fulfilled their commitments to the state for the first time in many

years, and this success was achieved at no small price, there were no loud and sonorous epithets. There was a businesslike, principled discussion about urgent matters.

The substantial economic potential that has been created in the oblast is still not being utilized efficiently enough, it was noted at the plenum. The inertia and the habit of working in the old way are too great. The farmers have every possibility of achieving average grain yields of 20 or more quintals, but last year they were only 16.8, while 40 farms did not even reach the level of 12 quintals. And this was in a situation in which there was widespread use of intensive technologies, with an increase of more than threefold in the use of mineral fertilizers over the course of the five-year period. One-fourth of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses sustain losses, and their collectives have reconciled themselves to the status of dependents.

Sharp criticism was leveled at the executives of a number of industrial enterprises, which sold 69 million rubles' worth of output less than planned. The percentage of output certified in the highest category declined by a factor of nearly 1.5 last year, while such large collectives as the Omsknefteorgsintez [Omsk Petroleum and Organic Synthesis] Association and the synthetic rubber plant slipped backward. But how can high qualitative indices be attained in conditions of state acceptance when 65 percent of the fixed assets at these enterprises are worn out, while the rate of their replacement remains at the level of five to six percent?

The matters of technical reequipment and reconstruction are dealt with timidly and inconsistently in Omsk's labor collectives.

Against Inertia

For how many years was the system of so-called party staffs propagated in capital construction! Some people even became professionals of sorts in this business. And if you looked into the matter it was apparent that only the appearance of concrete guidance was created. Those who directly performed the work ceased to make the decisions and to fight for their implementation, while the sense of responsibility became devalued, and the prestige of economic managers of all ranks--from foreman to director of a main administration--declined. In most subdivisions of Glavomskstroy [Omsk Main Construction Administration] initiative is making its way with difficulty, while party committees are in no hurry to abandon their former habits.

There has long been talk about the tremendous flaws in the existing system of urban sponsorship of agriculture.

Many of the oblast's rayons have been successfully conducting all their agricultural campaigns using their own forces. However, certain raykoms have kowtowed to negligent sovkhos and kolkhoz executives and worked to get additional help from city dwellers. Last year 1,260 employees of industrial enterprises, including 635 machinery operators, were sent to Okoneshnikovskiy Rayon alone. But the dependency leads to no good--the rayon's economy remains, just as it was, in a stagnant condition. And here is the other side of such relations: enterprises' outlays for diverting working people to agricultural

work came to 4.7 million rubles for the year in wages alone, not to mention the many other losses. Corvee under socialism was called "traditional sponsorship ties" at the plenum.

Bureaucratism, red tape and paper methods of management are not yielding their ground.

Criticism was repeatedly leveled at the obkom, its secretaries and department chiefs at the plenum. For example, under pressure "from above," in recent years in Omskiy Rayon alone four former highly-placed party and soviet officials who had compromised themselves in one way or another were appointed to positions as sovkhoz directors. And nearly all of them gave a negative accounting of themselves in their new jobs.

Learn Democracy

Like spring streams, the new trends are gaining force. A search for untrodden paths is under way, and various experiments are being conducted in the oblast's party committees. Under the rubric "Towards the Obkom Plenum," the newspaper OMSKAYA PRAVDA told about the interesting experience in personnel work in Znamenskiy rayon. There the nomenklatura of the raykom was cut nearly in half in order to increase responsibility for the selection of executives on the part of the local soviets, the rayon agroindustrial association and the Komsomol. In a number of collectives elections were held for directors and brigade leaders, with several candidates on each ballot.

A creative approach is being taken to the selection of energetic and capable managers at the transmission plant of the Engine-Building Association imeni P. Baranov. A "Young People's 10 Days" program was recently held there during which recent graduates of higher schools and technicums acted in the roles of shop chiefs and their deputies and senior foremen. Everyone who took over such a job received an objective, comprehensive evaluation, and the best were placed on the reserve for advancement. Telling plenum participants about this initiative, L. Bastrygina, an assembly-line fitter at the plant, noted that the now widely held elections of managers are usually still conducted by the method of trial and error. Obviously there is a need for scientific analysis of the experience that has already been gained, and the obkom should give its view in this connection. In the speaker's opinion, certain established stereotypes of thinking also need to be revised. Why, for example, is it considered immodest to nominate oneself as a candidate in elections? If a person feels in himself the strength and desire to head a certain section, he has the right to declare that himself without waiting until someone else notices and appreciates him.

"Willful methods of management by administrative fiat still predominate in our oblast," admitted V. Ryzhkov, first secretary of the Omsk Gorkom. "And party committees bear the blame for this. We ourselves should learn broader democracy and how to trust people more boldly. However, we cannot count on matters simply to take their own course. There are cases in which personal scores are settled and demagogues rear their heads under the signpost of democratism. Thus, the gorkom has received requests from a number of collectives to return executives who had been removed for serious transgressions, including the lack of sufficient exactingness toward their subordinates. Evidently, the development of democratic principles should be combined with the strengthening of conscious discipline and the political upbringing of the working people."

MOSCOW GORKOM ON LOCAL TV, RADIO PRODUCTION, OTHER ISSUES

Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Feb 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the CPSU Moscow Gorkom"]

[Text] At its regular meeting held on 11 February, the CPSU MGK [Moscow Gorkom] buro reviewed the question of the work of party organizations at Moscow enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Communications Equipment Industry on improving quality and expanding the assortment of consumer goods.

It was noted that the Yantar and Orbita Television Plants--the city's leading enterprises in manufacturing color televisions, sound systems, recorder components, amplifiers and other complex radio apparatus--still do not meet the needs of Moscow residents for high quality apparatus.

The organizational role of the party committees and the enterprise buros is weakly expressed in expanding the production of household appliances or in renovating their assortment. These committees and buros do not demand a strict, party-like accounting from the economic managers for low quality and unreliability of the manufactured products.

The saturation of the market with high class radio equipment is hindered by the untimely introduction and assimilation of production capacities at the Orbita Plant. The television plant does not provide for mass output of new model televisions. Enterprises are not taking decisive measures for the radical improvement of product quality. The number of recalls on products manufactured at the Yantar and Orbita Plants is not declining. Only 1 percent of the manufactured cultural-household goods have been certified with the state Seal of Quality. Little attention is being given to automation and mechanization of labor consumptive operations, and technological and production discipline is being disrupted. Brigade cost accounting and collective forms of responsibility for the manufacture of poor quality products have not become widespread. There is no interest by each member of the collective in improving work quality. Goods continue to be produced which by their consumer parameters are significantly inferior to the best current examples of domestic and foreign production.

The potential of the sector's scientific organizations is being weakly utilized in creating principally new types of consumer goods, in renovating production, and in introducing the achievements of scientific-technical progress. Social-

domestic questions are being poorly resolved at the enterprises. As a result, the worker turnover is not curtailed and losses of work time associated with illness remain high.

The party committees and enterprise buros were told to deeply and self-critically analyze the content and methods of their activity, and to take the necessary organizational measures for increasing the relative share of products bearing the state Seal of Quality in the 12th Five-Year Plan, and for ensuring high reliability in the operation of all manufactured products and their complete correspondence to the leading domestic and world level.

Consideration was given to the report by USSR Deputy Minister of the Communications Equipment Industry G. I. Korneyev. He stated that the ministry will increase its attention to questions of manufacturing current consumer goods at the sector's Moscow enterprises and will implement immediate measures for improving the system of factory servicing of radio equipment owned by the population in the city of Moscow.

The party raykoms have been charged with maintaining constant control over questions of the manufacture of high quality products for cultural-domestic and household use at the enterprises and organizations.

The CPSU MGK buro reviewed the question of the accident which occurred on 20 January 1987 at the gas pipeline along Entuziast Highway.

The accident was the result of serious omissions in the work of managers of the Fuel-Energy Management Administration (UTEKh) and the Mosgaz Production Association, as well as the Road Management and Improvement Main Administration (Glavmosdorupravleniye) and other services which did not provide the necessary organization and executive discipline.

The officials guilty of gross omissions in the organization of work and absence of proper control over the work of the subordinate services have been brought to strict party accountability. Among them was UTEKh Deputy Chief S. A. Palchikov, Mosgaz Production Association Chief Engineer V. S. Svechkin, Gordormost Production Association Director P. M. Artsimovich, Mosgaz Production Association General Director N. P. Kononchuk, Glavmosdorupravleniye Deputy Chief A. M. Meshkov, UTEKh Chief A. A. Zhuravov, Zhdanov Telephone Unit Chief Engineer A. S. Moiseyenko, and Glavmosdorupravleniye Chief B. A. Lifshitz.

By order of the Mosgorispolkom, the following persons were relieved of their duties: S. A. Palchikov, V. S. Svechkin, P. M. Artsimovich, N. M. Vikhorkov, director of the Mosgaz Production Association Enterprise on Emergency Restoration Work; A. V. Konkin, chief engineer of the Mosgaz Production Association Enterprise on High and Medium Pressure Gas Pipelines, and V. A. Kashintsev, chief engineer of the Administration on Repair and Operation of Pedestrian Crossings and Transport Tunnels, Gordormost Production Association.

The Moscow procurator's office is conducting a criminal investigation into the incident of the explosion.

It was noted that the Mosgorispolkom is implementing measures for increasing the reliability of gas networks, for strict adherence to the regulations for construction and operation of underground structures and communications, and for reimbursement of losses to victims.

The party gorkom buro meeting also reviewed certain other questions.

12322

CSO: 1800/454

MOSCOW GORKOM ON SOFT DRINK PRODUCTION, OTHER ISSUES

Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 26 Feb 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the CPSU Moscow Gorkom"]

[Text] At its regular session held on 25 February, the CPSU MGK [Moscow City Committee] buro reviewed the question of the work of food industry enterprises on increasing production and expanding the assortment of soft drinks and ice cream, and on improving their sales in Moscow.

It was noted that despite the increase in the output of these products and growth in sales, the demands of the residents and visitors to the capital are not being fully met. The production base of the sector's enterprises does not meet current requirements. The city has no reserve capacities or warehouse facilities sufficient to ensure the uninterrupted sale of soft drinks and ice cream during the hot time of the year, when the demand is especially high.

The party gorkom buro concurred with the measures developed by the Mossovet ispolkom and the agroindustrial committees of the USSR, RSFSR, and the city of Moscow on increasing production of cold drinks and ice cream and on improving their supply to the city's population. In the current five-year plan, the capacities for production of bottled soft drinks and kvas will increase by 1.9 times, and for bottling of mineral water--by 3.1 times. In 1990 the production of ice cream in the city will increase by 28 percent. The trade network for sale of soft drink products will be significantly expanded.

The meeting also examined practical questions dealing with the supply of juices, soft drinks and ice cream to Moscow in the spring-summer period of 1987. The CPSU raykoms and the raysoviet ispolkoms were told to render aid in preparing the enterprises in industry, trade and transport for operation during this time and to implement effective control. Attention was focused on the need for accelerated renovation of the fixed technological equipment at Moscow enterprises in this sector, and for creating a center in the city for their technical servicing.

The CPSU MGK buro examined the question on the work of the Lyublin party raykom on strengthening law and order and stepping up the struggle against anti-social manifestations. It was noted that the rayon's party, soviet and law enforcement agencies have achieved certain positive results in this matter.

However, there has not yet been a noticeable breakthrough. A complete rejuvenation of the moral atmosphere and eradication of anti-social occurrences on the rayon's territory have not yet been achieved. The number of law-breakers is decreasing slowly, while group crimes committed by minors have even increased. The proper law and order is not being maintained on the streets and in public places. The work of the law enforcement agencies lacks aggressiveness in preventing and curtailing misappropriations of socialist property, unearned income, idling, and in combatting drunkenness and alcoholism.

The roots of these shortcomings stem from the fact that the party raykom has weakened its control over fulfillment of the outlined measures and has lowered its degree of exactingness to party, soviet and management cadres, as well as workers of law enforcement agencies, for their unswerving adherence to laws, general strengthening of order and discipline, and struggle against negative manifestations in production, in social life, and in everyday life. Many party, trade union and Komsomol organizations in the rayon have not yet created an atmosphere of intolerance to disruption of legal and moral standards among their labor collectives. They do not analyze and do not strive to eliminate the reasons and conditions which lead to crimes being committed.

The CPSU MGK buro ordered the Lyublin party raykom to take decisive measures for strengthening the coordination of activity of the party organizations and the soviet, public and law enforcement agencies. This activity must be directed toward strengthening law and order and socialist legality. [The party raykom] must also give a principle evaluation to secretaries of party organizations and economic managers who do not properly fulfill the party requirements on eradicating drunkenness, theft, and other crimes, and who allow a conciliatory attitude toward anti-social behavior. Attention was focused on the need for radically increasing the effectiveness of preventative work by the law enforcement agencies under conditions of expanded democracy and openness, and for improving their interaction with the labor collectives and the volunteer people's detachments, as well as with other social groups.

The party organizations of the rayon's enterprises and institutions were told to intensify their work on strengthening discipline and organization and on legal and moral training of the people, as well as to provide for the formulation within the labor collectives of an intolerant attitude toward those who break Soviet laws and transgress the standards of socialist morality.

12322

CSO: 1800/454

NEW RAYON FORMED IN KEMEROVO OBLAST

Moscow VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA RSFSR in Russian No 3, 15 Jan 87 p 50

[Ukase of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium dated 12 January 1987 signed by V. Orlov, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Kh. Neshkov, secretary of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium]

[Text] The RSFSR Supreme Soviet has resolved:

To form Guryevskiy Rayon in Kemerovo Oblast, with its administrative center in the city of Guryevsk, from a portion of the territory of Belovskiy Rayon and a portion of the territory administratively subordinate to the Guryevskiy City Soviet of People's Deputies, in accordance with the present map.

12322

CSO: 1800/454

BREST ObKOM DISCUSSES CORRUPTION, ELECTS NEW FIRST SECRETARY

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 1 Mar 87 p 1

[BELTA report: "A Reliable Cover-Up for Wastefulness"]

[Text] Brest -- Oblast law enforcement organs disclosed that last year crimes caused losses totalling more than one million rubles. More than 3,500 persons were involved in petty thefts. An analysis of these violations shows that fertile soil for committing them is created first of all in those places where party, trade union, and economic cadres and public organizations pay insufficient attention to accounting and control over the expenditures for products, and where there is no appropriate storage for them, and where wastefulness, irresponsibility, and pilfering are not properly taken into account.

These facts were presented to the plenum of the party oblast committee which is taking place today, and which has examined the matter of work in strengthening the struggle against unearned income.

The speaker, the second secretary of the party oblast committee, A. P. Sayenko and others who spoke noted that the problem of providing protection for socialist property in the system of consumer cooperatives, the food industry, and at agroindustrial enterprises causes alarm and anxiety. Thus, at the Brest facility of the oblast consumers union the head of the warehouse, N. N. Pokalyuk, conducted a brisk trade in scarce goods over the course of several years conducted a brisk trade in scarce items in front of everyone.

The speakers emphasized that legal measures for ferreting out unearned income will not have the required effect if there is no fundamental reorganization in the service sphere and in the work of each enterprise and organization in providing services and in satisfying the needs and demands of the population. There are many shortcomings in the organization of everyday, trade, and communal services in Pinsk. The service sector is developing extremely slowly at the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Stolinskiy Rayon.

The plenum adopted an appropriate resolution.

A report "On the Progress of Critical Comments and Proposals Suggested at the 21st Oblast Party Conference" was also examined.

The plenum also reviewed an organizational question. In connection with his election as first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, Ye. Ye. Sokolov was released from the duties of first secretary and buro member of the party obkom.

A. A. Zelenovskiy, former chairman of the Brest Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies Ispolkom was elected first secretary of the party obkom.

Ye. Ye. Sokolov, first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee spoke at the plenum and participated in its work.

9016

CSO: 1800/411

GRISHKYAVICHUS VISITS LOCAL RAYON, SPEAKS ON RESTRUCTURING

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 17 Apr 87 pp 1,3

[Elta report on speeches by P. P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, during his visit to Tauragskiy Rayon, 15 April 1987: "Restructuring Is an Exacting Attitude Toward Ourselves, Unity of Word and Deed"]

[Text] On 15 April, Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee First Secretary P. P. Grishkyavichus visited Tauragskiy rayon.

The trip through the rayon began with a visit to the "Norkishke" sovkhos. This is one of the largest farms in the rayon, with about 7,000 hectares of land, including 5,500 hectares of agricultural land. Unfortunately, this farm has for many years now been one of the slowest in the rayon. Thus, last year, only 20 quintals of grain were obtained here from each hectare. The harvest of winter crops here has been even worse--18 quintals per hectare. Yet the soil here has an economic rating of 40.

In the public sector, only 103 quintals of meat was produced per 100 hectares of agricultural land. Everywhere the indicators are lower than the average indicators for the rayon.

In the talks held at the management center and at the farms, Director V. Barkauskas objectively explained the reasons for lagging behind. This is his third year working at the farm. Under his leadership, the first steps have been taken to overcome the lagging behind. However, as he stressed in the talks, much still remains to be done. Attention was focused on the need for more energetically solving the social-domestic problems of the farm collective. This would make it possible to bring the collective closer together and to stabilize the work force. For purposes of increasing the crop yield of the fields, it is necessary to better collect organic fertilizers, adhere to agrotechnical requirements for cultivating each culture, introduce new technologies more widely, and perform all work in a timely manner. This is especially important in the course of spring planting. The discussions stressed that in order to develop livestock raising it is very important to have a firm fodder base and a large amount of high quality fodder. Yet these are in short supply at the farm. At the same time, the fodder ration contains a minimal amount of proteins. This means that it is necessary to correct the plans for cultivating fodder cultures and to sow more legume cultures.

The farm has a rather large primary party organization, which must be more exacting in evaluating the activity of communists--managers and specialists within the farm subdivisions--and in supporting and encouraging their initiative.

The discussions stressed that restructuring on the whole requires from each of us primarily exactingness toward ourselves, unity of work and action in all things--in social and economic activity, as well as in everyday work.

Comrade P. P. Grishkyavichus visited the "Raudonoyi zhvaygzhdė" kolkhoz. He went to the fields of the Dauglaukskaya brigade, where they were sowing oats that day. He viewed the medical center and the livestock raising farms, and talked with kolkhoz workers and agricultural specialists.

Comrade P. P. Grishkyavichus visited the kolkhoz kray regional study museum, where he signed the honorary guest register.

As we know, for the results of the 1986 year, the farm has been selected as the winner in the All-Union Socialist Competition and awarded the perpetual Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee.

In connection with this, a grand meeting was held at the farm.

Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee First Secretary P. P. Grishkyavichus spoke from the rostrum. Having illuminated the changes taking place in the country and in the republic on implementing the course toward restructuring as outlined by the 27th CPSU Congress, comrade P. P. Grishkyavichus specifically said:

It is a pleasure to meet today with you, the members of the "Raudonoyi zhvaygzhdė" kolkhoz, the winners of the All-Union Competition. I heartily congratulate you on this glorious labor victory and on the high evaluation you have received from the party and the state.

During the preparations for this meeting, I had occasion to become acquainted with some of the results of your work. Many of your economic indicators are truly a source of joy, and you have every right to be proud of them. Although you do not have the very best lands at your disposal, you nevertheless for many years now have been growing the best crops of grain cultures and potatoes in the rayon. The fact that a certain stability has been achieved here is of great significance. Thus, the crop yield of grain cultures in the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan comprised an average of 29 quintals of grain per hectare, in the 11th Five-Year Plan--31, and last year it increased to 37.5 quintals. You harvest 230-270 quintals of potatoes from each hectare. And this is not simply a gift of nature. The success is achieved through caring for the land and through its thorough cultivation.

I cannot help but note your efforts to fertilize the land as well as possible. It is a rare farm in the republic that applies an average of 20 tons of manure to each hectare of arable land. This is one of the basic prerequisites for the successful application of intensive technologies, in accordance with whose requirements all grain crops are now being grown on the farm. The farm managers have shown today how the question of storing manure at cattle breeding farms has

been resolved. It is an original, simple and effective decision which makes it possible to gather, store and utilize all the manure. This was devised and implemented not by outsiders, but by the managers and specialists of your farm. Not only the workers of other farms, but also planners can take a lesson from this. Unfortunately, neither have done anything for widely promulgating this experience.

Intensive plant growing and fodder production--this is the basis on which it is possible to successfully develop livestock raising. In this area you have also achieved much. For every 100 hectares of agricultural land last year you produced 1.090 quintals of milk and 366 quintals of meat in live weight. Last year you obtained almost 4,200 kilograms of milk from each cow. Every day your cattle gain weight in the amount of over 900 grams each, and your pigs--580. The labor expenditures for unit production of a product are declining, and production cost is also decreasing. The profitability of production at the farm comprised 53 percent, and in livestock raising it exceeds 65 percent.

I will focus attention today on these indicators which are obviously well known to you not to rejoice over them, but generally to show what kolkhoz workers can achieve by their selfless labor for their own good and for the good of society. All this has been achieved thanks to good organization, honesty and a conscientious attitude toward labor by most of the members of your collective, as well as by the skilled management of the farm and its subdivisions.

I had occasion also to become acquainted with the results of your best workers. With respect I would today like to call the names of hog breeder Elyana Kibartene, calf breeder Genovayte Balchitene, builder Yuozas Pechkauskas, potato cultivating machine operator Jonas Sadauskas, leader of the Komsomol youth livestock raising brigade Sigita Andzhyulis, tractor-combine drivers Stasis Danyulis and Zigmus Kaminskas, calf breeder Eugeniya Rupshlauskene, dairy maid Diana Rimkene, and many others. It is gratifying that all of them have earned the right to once again receive a hearty thanks on this solemn occasion.

It is good that the kolkhoz management and party organization skillfully tie in the solution of economic problems with the social development of the collective. You have almost all the facilities of social function. Your settlement is being upgraded and improved. Residential houses are being erected, and cultural work is being developed. All this facilitates the cohesion of the collective. It is gratifying to see so many young people in this hall today and to know that in the last five-year plan the average age of the kolkhoz worker has "gotten younger" by a whole 7 years. The concern for people and for improving their labor and living conditions must always be the primary task. This work must be continued in a planned and persistent manner. This is the guarantee of all our achievements and of the successful implementation of great new endeavors.

We are all presently faced with responsible tasks. We are now at the very start of that long road which we must travel in order to bring to life the decisions of the 27th Congress of our party and the January Planum of the CPSU Central Committee. We must gear ourselves toward even more skilled economic management and toward intensive labor. You know that you still have some unsolved problems in your collective.

Last year in the kolkhoz there was a slight reduction in gross and net profit as compared with 1985, while the profitability dropped from 73 to 53 percent. Now it is important to stop this negative process.

Last year you had a reduction in monetary income for increased production as compared with the average indicators for the 11th Five-Year Plan. This means that although the production and sale of agricultural products to the state have increased, the increase has been insufficient. Therefore, the primary task is to seek out reserves and methods for accelerated development of production, reduce the production cost of products, and improve economic management activity in every way possible.

You still have extensive reserves for increasing the production of livestock raising products. You must be more exacting in evaluating the achieved results and more persistent and inventive in achieving new ones. The achieved level of intensification in the production of milk and meat should not give rise to a feeling of complacency. It can and must be even more intensive. After all, for every 100 hectares of farm land you maintain only 47 head of cattle, including only 14 cows. This is somewhat less than the republic average. I believe there is no need to discuss what is more profitable to sell--fodder or milk and meat? At the same time, the production of beef did not increase last year as compared with 1985. Thus, the kolkhoz management and party organization must seek out the capacity and increase the herd size of cattle, as well as expanding the practice of raising cattle according to the family order method.

The kolkhoz has taken only the first steps in terms of introducing the collective order and internal cost accounting. It is necessary to decisively develop this effective method of economic management and to change over in all subsections to non-assigned work organization and wage payment, and to employ the mechanism of economy of direct expenditures to its full capacity.

This high evaluation of the work of the kolkhoz collective must encourage all the kolkhoz workers to work even better and to more decisively eradicate the shortcomings. The achievements of your farm must serve as an example to all the farmers of the rayon.

Allow me to present to you this honorary award and to wish you successful fulfillment of the plans for the current year.

Having presented the banner, comrade P. P. Grishkyavichus wished all the kolkhoz workers good health and happiness in their personal life.

Speaking in response, kolkhoz Chairman K. Vaychyulis, brigade leader E. Martinaytis and farm Director S. Andzhyulis thanked [Grishkyavichus] for the high evaluation of the collective's work. In their presentations, they not only evaluated what has been done, but also approached with a high measure of exactingness the problems which the farm will have to face in the near future and subjected the quality of work of the land reclaimers to sharp criticism. Around 78 percent of the land has been reclaimed on the farm by various methods, but one-third of it remains overly wet. The agrarian scientists also deserve serious criticism, particularly those from Dotnuvsk, who remain in great debt to the farms in terms of developing new varieties of potatoes and grain crops.

Tauragskiy Party Raykom First Secretary Yu. Imbrasas and rayon Soviet of People's Deputies Ispolkom Chairman A. Ridulis participated in the meeting of the "Raudo-noyi zhvaygzhdė" kolkhoz and the trip throughout the rayon.

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That same day, comrade P. P. Grishkyavichus met at the Lithuanian CP Tauragskiy raykom with the members of the Tauragskiy party raykom buro. A group of party raykom members and workers of the raykom apparatus were also present at the meeting.

At the meeting, party raykom First Secretary Yu. Imbrasas, Secretary S. Batsyushka and rayispolkom Chairman A. Ridulis told of the activity of the party raykom and examined the problems which are arising in the implementation of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the January (1987) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

Comrade P. P. Grishkyavichus spoke at the meeting.

This meeting, said comrade P. P. Grishkyavichus, has been organized at the decision of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Buro. For the purpose of improving the work of the Buro, it has been decided that regular meetings will be held between members of the Central Committee Buro and the buro members of city and rayon party committees and party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic management workers and collectives of industrial enterprises and farms. The purpose of these meetings is to analyze the state of affairs at the sites, to generalize positive experience in restructuring, to help the local party active membership to identify shortcomings and omissions in their work, to discuss everything openly, critically and self-critically, and to outline measures for continued restructuring.

Today we visited two farms in your rayon: a leading one, and one that is lagging behind. What we learned and saw allows us to make certain conclusions about the level of work of the party raykom, rayispolkom, the agroindustrial association and other organizations, as well as about their management of economic and social development. Progress has touched all spheres, but not yet in sufficient degree. First of all we must note that there are serious shortcomings in the work of the party raykom on management of agriculture.

We have analyzed the situation in three neighboring rayons: Taugarskiy, Shilalskiy and Plungeskiy. These rayons have complex conditions for the development of agriculture. More precisely, both by the quality of the land and by its economic potential Tauragskiy rayon significantly surpasses its neighbors. The economic evaluation of the land in Tauragskiy rayon comprises 41, in Plungeskiy--34 and in Shilalskiy--33 points. The potential points comprise 98, 92 and 83, respectively. Nevertheless, Plungeskiy rayon residents last year obtained almost 30 quintals of grain per hectare, Shilalskiy rayon residents--26.4, and Tauragskiy rayon residents--only 22.5 quintals. The crop yield of grain in Tauragskiy rayon last year declined by 0.7 quintals. Taugarskiy rayon farmers were also surpassed by their neighbors in raising potatoes. The potato crop yield in Plungeskiy rayon last year comprised 183 centners, in Shilalskiy rayon--178, and in Tauragskiy rayon--162 quintals. Thus, even Shilalskiy rayon, which for

many years was considered to be one of the weakest in the republic on these important indicators is already surpassing Tauragskiy rayon.

The tendencies in the development of communal farms are cause for concern. With the exception of one or two farms, the communal sector in many other farms is developing slowly and even marking time. Thus, the average annual production of meat in the 11th Five-Year Plan as compared with the 10th on the rayon's public farms declined by 19 percent. Of 17 farms in the rayon, 14 reduced the amount of meat sales to the state, and 10--the milk sales. Last year the portion of the public farms in the gross production of meat comprised only 58 percent, and in the production of milk--63 percent. The indicators are much worse than in Shilalskiy and Plungeskiy rayons, not to mention the average indicator for the republic. It is even lower at individual farms. At the "Skaudvila" orchard sovkhoz, only 37.5 percent of the overall amount of meat is realized from the public sector, at the "Pilayte" kolkhoz--48, at the "Norkishke" sovkhoz--50, and at the "Vaydilay" sovkhoz--51 percent. It is necessary, obviously, to increase the contribution of private farms of rural residents in enhancing the resources of meat and milk. However, it is necessary also to develop the public farm in every way possible. The party raykom and its buros must draw the most serious conclusions from the situation which has arisen.

Because of mismanagement and uncritical evaluation of the state of affairs and the absence of exactingness in management of the cadres, and because of ignoring the experience of leading achievers, huge contrasts have arisen in the intensity of production between individual farms in the rayon. Thus, the land of the poultry breeding plant "Tauray" is almost 10 points better, but the crop yield of grain cultures is 11 centners per hectare lower than at the "Raudonoyi zhvaygzhd" kolkhoz. The "Tauray" breeding plant maintains only poultry and cattle. However, for 100 hectares of farm land there are only 13 cows here, whose productivity over the current winter period has already dropped by more than 100 kilograms of milk. While at the public farms of the "Raudonoyi zhvaygzhd" kolkhoz there were 229 quintals of meat in live weight produced per 100 hectares of farm land, the "Pyargale", "Taribinis kyalyas" and "Zhigaychyay" kolkhozes and the "Norkishke" sovkhoz produced less than half of this amount. Analogous tendencies have been noted also in milk production. The farm managers, their party organizations, and even the party raykom reconcile themselves with such a state of affairs.

The economic indicators on agricultural production are a cause for great concern. Last year, the income and net profit of the farms in the rayon decreased by 26 percent. The overall profitability of production dropped by 6 points and comprised only 16.8 percent. The primary commodity cultures--grain, potatoes and flax--are being raised at a loss. The losses from growing grain last year were borne by 15 farms. Potatoes are raised by 16 kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and 13 of them incurred losses. All 6 of the flax growing farms are operating at a loss.

How can we reconcile ourselves with this state of affairs? At every farm we must comprehensively analyze the reasons for the omissions in management, and use every means possible to correct the situation.

Can the economic indicators be high if the production grows at a slower rate than the labor wage? At the kolkhozes imeni Yu. Yanonis, "Pilayte", "Tarivinis kyalyas", the orchard growing sovkhos "Skaudvile" and at the breeding plant "Tauray" the labor wage in the preceding five-year period grew at a faster rate than the labor productivity.

First of all, it is necessary to increase the degree of demands placed on the cadres. Party raykom First Secretary Yu. Imbrasas, rayispolkom Chairman A. Ridulis, rayon agroindustrial association Chairman B. Gvazdauskas and other buro members must give a more exacting and self-critical evaluation of the state of affairs in the rayon and of their own work.

We must demand greater responsibility and active work from the members of the party raykom. All of them must actively participate in the work of the party raykom, but first of all they must handle their own immediate tasks well. Unfortunately, not all of them are working satisfactorily.

I would like to stress once again that we must judge the work of each management worker according to the state of affairs at the sector under his management. If the situation is not improving, this means that he cannot manage a collective.

The main thing is to bring about the proper order at each field. The disruptions of agrotechnical requirements in the rayon bear a mass character. Yet the party raykom and the management of the agroindustrial association are closing their eyes to this. How else can we explain the fact that last year the intensively grown winter crops yielded a harvest of only 0.6 centners more than on the other fields? In essence, there were no intensive technologies.

An analogous situation has arisen in the work of introducing collective order and internal cost accounting. On paper everything seems to be running smoothly, but in reality there is not a single farm in the rayon which has truly introduced this form of economic management. With cost accounting it would not be necessary to bear such heavy losses. Why then don't they show any interest here in the experience of other rayons? Why not invite specialists from the republic agro-prom and scientists here to help?

The family order is also developing slowly here. It would make it possible to better utilize the work force and to produce more inexpensive livestock products. In this sphere too they have essentially not gone past general appeals.

We must note that the party raykom does not show the proper exactingness toward the management cadres. It allows errors in their selection and does not assume a principled position in firing managers who have undermined the work. Thus, V. Kulpavichyus managed the "Taribinis kyalyas" kolkhoz for 3 years. They say he had a good reputation as a party worker in the capacity of party raykom instructor. Yet he undermined the kolkhoz and began to misuse his position. The primary party organization issued him a strict reprimand. And the party raykom buro relieved V. Kulpavichyus of his responsibilities as kolkhoz chairman at his own request.

We must especially mention the application of agricultural specialists. There are over 800 agricultural specialists working in the 17 farms of the rayon. Of these, 180 have a higher education. Consequently, there is an average of over

10 highly trained specialists for each farm. This is truly a great force which, it would seem, could successfully solve all the problems which arise and all the tasks which are presented. However, these cadres are very nonuniformly distributed. And the situation here is simply paradoxical. Things are going better at those farms where there are fewer agricultural specialists. Thus, the "Tauray" breeding plant and the "Zhigaychyay" kolkhoz--farms which we are criticizing for letting their work slip--employ 18-23 specialists with a higher education. At the same time, the leading "Raydonoyi zhvaygzhd" kolkhoz has only 3 such specialists, the "Artoyas" kolkhoz has only 4, etc. It would seem that at many of the farms the specialists are not fulfilling their prescribed role and are not justifying the trust placed in them. And there is not even any demand for productive work or specific results placed on them.

We must take immediate measures to increase the responsibility of specialists. This is especially important now, on the eve of spring planting. The planting will be maximally intensive, since the fields for spring planting in the rayon will take up 3,000 hectares which could not be planted with winter crops. The sowing must be done quickly, but in such a way as not to impair quality. This will be a test for every agronomist, and each specialist's fate should depend on how he passes this test.

Questions of the social development of the farm require greater attention. The farms in the rayon are now almost fully provided with facilities of social function. However, we cannot be complacent. After all, last year almost 150 people left the rayon's kolkhozes. This is over 4 percent of the overall number. Particular attention must be given to housing construction. In the last five-year plan there were plans to build 445 residential houses, but only 402 were built. On the average at each farm there are only 4.5 houses built each year. This is less than the republic average. Here too we feel an attitude of dependency: the farm managers avoid housing construction by their own efforts. Thus, in the past 6 years the "Tauray" breeding plant and the "Skaudvile" orchard growing sovkhos did not build a single residential house through their own efforts, and most of the other farms built only 1 or 2. This is carelessness with which we cannot reconcile ourselves.

Let me speak briefly about the style and methods of work of the party raykom. We have analyzed the tasks for its reorganization at the last plenum of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee and at the seminar of party committee first secretaries. This analysis alone which we were able to perform and which, undoubtedly, is not complete, testifies to the fact that the party raykom must be radically restructured. It must plan work better, spend less time in meetings and make fewer resolutions. Yet their number is not declining. The year before last and last year there were 180 resolutions adopted each year. At the same time, the implementation of many of them was left to its own devices, and control was actually limited to a summary of the end results of fulfillment. And here again, formalism does great harm. Thus, back in 1982 the party raykom and rayispolkom adopted a resolution on measures for improving the reproduction of herd size and for increasing the productivity of cows. This is a very current and acute problem. Yet, as the analysis shows, the state of affairs is improving very slowly. There are still farms where the productivity of cows does not reach 3,000 kilograms, and at some farms it is even declining. In August

of last year this decision was removed from control. However, there was not even a summary of what had been done or what the current situation was. The shortcomings were not pointed out.

We must work more specifically, evaluate the state of affairs more exactly, and achieve the solution of the outlined problems more persistently. And for this we must constantly be at the collectives, delve into matters and directly organize the work, deal more with the people, find out their needs better and react more sensitively to them.

Nevertheless, sensitivity toward the workers on the part of the party raykom and other rayon organizations is still lacking. This is evidenced by the complaints and statements received from rayon residents. Last year the Lithuanian CP Central Committee received 117 letters from Tauragskiy rayon. Among these were 71 complaints, or twice as many as received in 1985. And most of all the people complained about the improper conduct of the managers and the poor work of the administrative organs. This is a very serious signal for the party raykom.

We also cannot keep quiet about the fact that the crime level is still high in the rayon, and has a tendency toward growth. The fight against drunkenness and alcoholism is being poorly waged. Thirty-eight percent of all the crimes committed in the rayon are committed in an inebriated state. This is significantly higher than in the neighboring rayons and in the republic as a whole.

In conclusion, let me stress once again that we must be much more demanding in evaluating our work. We must not plume ourselves with our achievements and we must not become complacent. The good that you have done no one can take away from you, and no one will belittle or deny it. The main thing is to concentrate attention on the shortcomings and the unsolved problems, and to concentrate all your efforts on their solution. We must involve every communist into active work and more actively conduct ideological and educational training work. The people will unanimously approve our party policy. Our task is to do everything possible to see that this support is expressed in specific actions, in new achievements of economic and social development, and in the continued flourishing of the well-being of the workers and the culture.

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CSO: 1800/558

GROSSU DELIVERS SPEECH AT KISHINEV TRACTOR FACTORY

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIA in Russian 27 Mar 87 p 2

[Unattributed report on speech by S. K. Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee at the 25 March 1987 party meeting at the Kishinev Tractor Factory Production Association: "The Most important Task of the Tractor Builders is to Impart Dynamism to the Restructuring"; first paragraph is source introduction]

[Text] On 25 March a party meeting was held at the Kishinev Tractor Plant Production Association. At the meeting tasks were discussed for the tractor builders' party organization for carrying out the resolutions of the January 1987 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, "On Restructuring and Party Cadre Policy." Discussion at the meeting centered on questions of modernizing production, increasing product quality, improving the economic mechanism, strengthening production and technological discipline, and improving the everyday lives of the plant workers. Moldavian CP Central Committee First Secretary S.K. Grossu delivered a speech at the meeting.

The CPSU Central Committee Plenum held last January, he said, was an event of great historical significance in the life of the Leninist Party and Soviet society. Having discussed the question "On Restructuring and Party Cadre Policy," the Plenum analyzed from positions of Bolshevik principles the socio-economic situation which has evolved in the country; it made an in-depth and comprehensive analysis of the root causes of the problems and the negative phenomena which have built up in society; it worked out a theory for restructuring; and it brought the line of the 27th CPSU Congress into the arena of practical matters and defined the tasks for cadre policy at the new stage.

The materials from the Plenum have become an organized program of actions for the party for many years to come. The materials formulate with utmost precision ways to achieve the new state of Soviet society, the cardinal task for the further development of socialism.

Communists and all workers in Moldavia have accepted the decisions of the Plenum with hearty approval, and express their firm determination to steadfastly put them into action. Confirmation of this fact are the recently-held Moldavian CP [MCP] Central Committee Plenum, the city and rayon party plenums currently in progress, and the meetings of communists and working collectives--at which principled constructive dialog was held and continues on the most important problems of the economic and socio-political life of the republic, and specific measures are being defined to carry out the instructions and resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

The work of your party meeting is being conducted in a businesslike manner as well. From the speech of V.M. Netyagi, secretary of the association party organization, and those of the comrades, one can see that the mood of the communists and the entire collective is militant, creative and purposeful; and one can feel the adherence to principle, self-criticism, and responsibility of the cadres with respect to the state of affairs in the localities. This instills confidence in the fact that the restructuring begun at the association will take on the necessary speed and--most importantly--that it will produce increasingly significant results.

And that is just as it should be. Your association occupies quite a notable position in the economic, social and socio-political life of Moldavia. At work here is a collective of over 5,000 persons, and a party organization comprising about 740 communists. Your labor is creating the equipment required to carry out the Food Program. In the fields of our republic alone, 2,300 of the latest makes of your tractors are currently in operation. And to quite a significant extent, the pace and the nature of further transformations in Moldavia as a whole will depend on the way restructuring is carried out at your association.

At the April (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, and at a subsequent conference of the CPSU Central Committee on questions of accelerating scientific-technical progress, it was stressed that the key role and the definitive word on retooling the national economy and carrying out the scientific-technical revolution belongs to machine-building. The task has been set to fundamentally change the attitude toward the machine-building complex.

In execution of the party's requirements for carrying out this task, the MCP Central Committee and the republic's government have worked out measures for accelerated development of Moldavia's machine-building complex. The working collectives of this sphere of the economy have been instructed to fundamentally improve the technical level and the quality of their manufactured products. They must give top priority to carrying out the technical retooling and reconstruction of production on the basis of broad introduction of principally new technological processes and systems, means of mechanization, automation and robotization, and progressive methods of organization and management.

Also defined was a group of problems which must be resolved by the party, trade union and Komsomol organizations of the machine-building collectives. In essence, they amount to directing the creativity and activeness of the laborers, engineering-technical workers, and employees toward manufacturing only the highest quality products; instilling in every worker a feeling of genuine responsibility and pride for the quality of the machinery, equipment and instruments they build; creating in every collective an atmosphere of intolerance of shoddy workmanship and manufacture of poor-quality goods; and strengthening discipline, organization and order.

A certain amount of work on accelerating machine-building is under way in your association as well. It was specifically noted at the 5th MCP Central Committee Plenum, that work is actively under way at the Kishinev Tractor

Plant to sharply reduce the period for creating and testing new designs, components and parts for tractors by means of modernizing and expanding the capabilities of the existing automated workplaces for engineers.

On the whole, however, the pace of the work at the association falls far short of satisfying the requirements for restructuring. The required scope, drive and energy, and most important--significant results--are still lacking. Plans are being implemented slowly, and a great deal of sluggishness is evident. Whereas for the current five-year plan average growth rates for production output of over 4.0 percent were envisaged, they actually amounted to only 2.2 percent for 1986.

Nor has a clear-cut system for organizing work taken shape this year. The January-February plan for production output was fulfilled by only 83.6 percent, while that for contracted obligations was 98.5 percent fulfilled, and production for consumers fell short by 194,000 rubles. Also spoiled was the plan for trade product output (75 percent). And crash-program work continues to flourish: over 72 percent of the tractor production called for in the monthly task took place in the last five days of February.

Many cadres explain the unsatisfactory work at the beginning of the year in terms of violations of economic ties with other enterprises. And this did in fact take place. However, relying only on external obligations means diverting one's attention from internal causes, from one's own neglect and unused capabilities.

The quality of manufactured products is a severe problem in your association. You are all aware of the party's demands in this regard. At the January CPSU Central Committee Plenum M.S. Gorbachev said, "...We, the Communists, and all Soviet people can no longer remain silent when year after year many enterprises manufacture products which are hopelessly outdated, which give rise to serious complaints from the users, and which delay the country's scientific-technical progress. We have taken up a great cause, and we must see it through to the end."

Thus far the association is not satisfactorily implementing this nationwide party task. This was especially evident in state acceptance. For this January, production volume accepted since the first claims were presented amounted to 63 percent; and for February, 72 percent. In the past month alone delivery of 135 tractors to consumers was stopped for failure to meet standard state requirements. The total amount of substandard production since the beginning of the year exceeded 72,000 rubles.

The principal reason for the indicated shortcomings is violation of production and technological discipline. Over the past two months, of the technological operations inspected in the basic production shops, almost 19 percent (compared with 13 percent for the very same period last year) showed deviations from normative-technical documentation.

Before meeting with you I sought the opinions of the mechanization experts of Moldavia on the quality and reliability of your products. And they asked me to tell you the following: experience in operating the T-70S and T-70V shows insufficient reliability of components and parts in the running gear, and the cogs on the track chains are not durable enough. In the process of operating the tractors, 70-85 percent of the failures take place because of poor-quality assembly; poor adjustments, soldering and welding; and poor casting and heat-treatment. Mechanization experts experience great difficulties when carrying out technical servicing and correcting failures because the hydraulic fittings and especially the distributor are situated in places to which it is very difficult to gain access. The rigid construction of the running gear makes the mechanization experts' working conditions very difficult. And the suspension system and tension mechanism for the T-70V tractor are not always reliable in operation.

Because of the insufficient operational reliability, the low index of technical readiness, and the rather low level of adaptability to cultivation of other agricultural crops, the annual operating period for Kishinev tractors does not exceed 130-150 tractor-days, whereas the norm is 250-260. For the reasons stated, as well as the high cost of the equipment, farms are reluctant to acquire these machines. In 1986 they ordered only 17 T-70V tractors. Farm workers request that tractors of this make, which are fitted with a power-selection shaft, also be equipped with front suspension and, if possible, a two-place cabin. Communists, the administration, and the entire collective of the association should make the appropriate conclusions from these criticisms and desires of the farm workers.

In continuing to speak of product quality it must be noted that the engineering thinking of the association's cadres today still does not match the dynamism of scientific-technical progress, and is behind the times. Is it really normal to take almost nine years to develop the T-70V tractor, and that the planned development of the T-90S will be complete only after 11 years? Clearly, with such an approach to matters, newly-created technology becomes obsolete even in the design stage. On the whole it was for this reason that the T-70V tractor was put into mass production with values for a number of characteristics only marginally acceptable by state standards and technical conditions. In a number of features it does not come up to world standards: its weight, for example, is 1.3 times greater than a similar foreign model.

The most important task for the association's communists is to wage a relentless struggle to disclose and implement in every way possible the enterprise's existing capabilities to fundamentally increase the technological level of the designs, and the reliability, quality and competitiveness of the tractor equipment. In the short term, the T-70S tractor must be brought up to the highest standards of quality; and a new tractor must be developed for mass production, and brought up to the level of the world's finest models.

In order to do this, the level of scientific research by specialized design bureaus must be significantly increased, and their advance planning must become more timely. They must include workups with a thorough scientific and technical foundation, forward-looking topics, and progressive experience

and forecasting. In the overall volume of work of the design bureau, the proportion of scientific research work must be radically increased--in the last five-year plan scientific-research work amounted to only 7.3 percent of the total, which is very little. Engineers, designers and the entire collective must focus their attention on reducing the overall and the net material-intensiveness in tractor building. The association managed to complete only 74 percent of this assignment during the 11th five-year plan.

Patent and licensing work must be significantly improved in the association, and there must be increased introduction of your own inventions to the design technology. It is intolerable that to the present day the association's collective has not sold a single license, and not one model of your tractor is being exported to foreign countries.

At the same time, the party organization and the management of the association must show greater concern toward establishing conditions conducive to highly productive design work; they must establish modern experimental and testing facilities, with the necessary instrumentation and recording equipment; and they must staff the design bureau with highly-skilled cadres. The technological level of the experimental shop must be increased, for its equipment is in general obsolete and requires replacement. The financial self-interest of the designers and engineers should also be significantly increased, and the new management mechanism should be more fully utilized for that purpose.

In the struggle for quality production, the professional level of the tractor builders must be more fully utilized. At present their mastery is increasing more rapidly than the modernization and development of manufacturing. As a result, a disproportion occurs between the level of technical knowledge of laborers and engineering-technical workers on the one hand, and the nature of the work they perform and the level of equipment resupply for their work on the other.

The proportion of workers who have graduated from vocational-technical schools and secondary specialized educational institutions has increased over the past two years from 8.0 to 34 percent. The proportion of highly-skilled workers at categories five and six already amounts to almost 19 percent; but due to the fact that 54 percent of the machine tools and other equipment at the plant do not meet modern requirements, the actual volume of work at these skill-levels amounts to only 14 percent. This leads to the situation in which highly-skilled workers are forced to carry out work at a lower skill-level; they do not fully realize their knowledge and experience; and consequently, they also earn less.

One can say almost the very same of the engineering-technical [ET] cadres, the number of which amounts to 940 persons, or 20 percent of the association's total industrial-production personnel. The proportion of ET workers with higher education increased over a two-year period from 43 to 51 percent. But many of these workers, because of the condition of the obsolete material-technical base and unsophisticated technology, are unable to fully implement their knowledge. Therefore it is not by chance that 73 engineers are assigned workers' duties.

In this connection it must be said that the problem of modernization of production at the association has not only an economic but also a social aspect. Its solution not only will improve the quality of production and other economic indicators, it will also permit utilizing to the maximum the ever-increasing intellectual potential of the workers. However, you are not carrying out this most important work with the proper firmness. Only 3.0 to 4.0 percent of the technological equipment is being replaced each year. To this day, in all, nine machine tools with numerically programmed control and eight manipulators and industrial robots have been introduced. Nor have flexible automated modules, rotary lines, and other highly productive equipment found widespread use.

At the very same time last year the plan for capital investments in reconstruction and technical retooling for the association was only 56 percent fulfilled, and assets worth over 1.2 million rubles were not introduced. According to the plan for the first two months of the current year capital investments were 81 percent assimilated overall.

Rationalization and inventiveness are not playing a noticeable role in the business of modernizing production and eliminating manual labor--at which every fourth worker is occupied. Last year only one-fourth of the suggestions for greater efficiency were put into practice. And many engineering and technical workers do not have personal and collective creative plans.

These and other shortcomings bear witness to the fact that the collective at the association is still not satisfactorily implementing the party's policy for in-depth and accelerated production modernization. Communists at the association, as well as the party committee, the administration and the entire working collective, must thoroughly understand this and must step up their work tempo: without this there will be no proper restructuring.

Economic methods of production management must be more actively assimilated. There are 168 brigades in the association; however, only 31 of them are operating completely under self-supporting conditions. Greater attention must be devoted to the quality of setting labor standards as a most important factor in increasing labor productivity. The proportion of workers at the association working under technically-based norms declined from 75 percent in 1984 to 54 percent in 1986. And the fact that last year the number of people working on a piece-work wage system, fulfilling their output norms by 120 percent and over, amounted to almost 79 percent as opposed to 64 percent in 1984, obviously to a certain extent indicates inadequate work in setting labor standards.

Also testifying to shortcomings in production organization is the poor use made of the experience of Leningrad workers, who propose working two to three shifts, on advanced equipment, and thereby deriving greater output. Whereas in 1984 the proportion of workers at the association working on three-shift operation amounted to 10.1 percent, last year they comprised only 4.1 percent of the workforce. Thus, the shift coefficient of metal working lathes has not increased over a number of years, and remains at the level of 1.47. And the workload coefficient for machine tools with numerical programmed control amounts to a mere 0.65.

The overall estimate of the state of affairs in the economic sphere of the enterprise indicates that there has not yet been a fundamental turnabout in the work of your party organization and its party committee with respect to implementing the party's requirements on increasing production quality, modernizing production, and mobilizing the entire working collective to solve the urgent economic tasks. All communists must join more rapidly in restructuring and not allow gaps to occur between decisions and practical work: they must operate energetically, boldly, creatively, competently and responsibly.

Restructuring and acceleration presuppose implementing the party's long-term, well-thought-out, purposeful and powerful social policy. Having set the course for significantly increasing the people's well-being, the CPSU requires that work be organized in such a way that the people will enjoy the fruits of the ever-increasing dynamism of our economy, above all via the social sphere, and in this five-year plan.

This obliges the association's party organization to resolve social problems in a timely and qualitative manner, and approach with a sense of great responsibility whatever is associated with improving the people's lives and living conditions. A certain amount of work is being carried on in the association for this purpose; however, you cannot be satisfied with what has been accomplished, since you still have quite a lot of unresolved social problems.

Over 1,600 people at the enterprise are on the waiting list for improved housing. Moreover, their proportion with respect to the total number of personnel has increased over the last two years from 29 to 34 percent. The degree of satisfaction of the collective in terms of seating in the public catering facilities, shower facilities and women's personal hygiene rooms, and places in children's pre-school institutions, is not over 80 percent.

Especially alarming is the fact that the proportion of industrial production personnel who work under dangerous conditions not only is not decreasing but is actually increasing.

The unsatisfactory level of socio-domestic services has an effect on the workers' moral-psychological climate: this evidently explains to quite a large degree the fact that the collective has begun to age noticeably. The proportion of workers 30 years of age and below has decreased from 38 percent in 1984 to 34 percent in 1986.

Greater attention must be devoted to resolving social questions. Solving the housing problem in the period established by the party must be at the center of this work. Although this year the association sharply increased its proportional participation in urban housing construction, and allocated 3.3 million rubles for these purposes, this is not the only way and the problem will not be solved on this basis. Housing construction must be developed on a self-supporting basis, using one's own resources, as many of the enterprises of the nation and republic are doing; and the workers must be more actively recruited for this purpose, and especially young people.

This year the association was allocated a sector for housing construction; however, the planning is going slowly, which places its timely introduction in jeopardy. In other words, a state of dependency in housing construction is unacceptable: you yourselves must actively become involved in it.

At the present time the working collectives are engaged in discussion of the draft of the USSR Law on the State Enterprise (Association). The workers' constructive suggestions and remarks must be carefully selected and put into effect on the spot, without waiting for any additional instructions whatsoever. Even now election of supervisory officials, brigade leaders, foremen, section and shop chiefs should be practiced widely. The practice of conducting workers' meetings should be enlarged, giving every member of the working collective the opportunity to consider himself a genuine production manager.

While perfecting and deepening production democracy, it is very important to keep in mind that socialist democracy presupposes that everyone will conscientiously carry out his direct obligations and strictly observe production and technological discipline. In this respect you have quite a few shortcomings. Loss of work time due to absenteeism, tardiness, and leaving the job early is being reduced too slowly.

Greater attention should be devoted to developing intra-party democracy. Experience confirms that restructuring takes effect more rapidly at those enterprises where party organizations have used every means to develop their work style and methods; where they give broad support to openness, develop criticism and self-criticism, and implement selectivity, certification and accountability of the supervisory cadres.

The need for qualitative restructuring of the work of the party organizations proceeds from the serious, principled criticism expressed at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum in connection with the appearance in the republic of extremely gross forms of negative processes connected with cadre regeneration and violations of socialist legality. The Moldavian party organization numbers among those which have not ensured strict observation of Leninist norms and principles of party life, and which have not waged a decisive struggle with slackening of discipline, and with fraud and deception.

Your party organization must wholly accept this criticism, for many shortcomings have not yet been eliminated from its work with cadres. Today you must admit that the restructuring of the work of your party organization and its party committee is proceeding slowly. Political methods of leadership are still being poorly introduced; false substitutions are observed in the administration; and quite often a specific person is overlooked. In the primary party units the periods for conducting party meetings are quite often not adhered to and they are at times held without proper preparation and without criticism and self-criticism.

Over half the resolutions of party meetings of certain shops and technological services are of a general, declarative nature; they do not contain specific tasks; and they do not indicate the terms or those responsible for their execution. Poor use is made of the practice of hearing reports from communists at the party committee, party buro and party meetings. And insufficient use is made of such forms of individual work with communists as personal discussions.

The party committee and shop party organizations are not giving proper attention to questions of training the selected party aktiv in new methods and approaches to putting into practice the party's resolutions on accelerating scientific-technical progress and improving the quality of manufactured products. Party committee members themselves seldom take part at party meetings in the shops or at party buro sessions, and provide little practical assistance to the secretaries of primary party organizations in solving urgent problems. And the right of party control over the activity of the administration is insufficiently used. The majority of the existing commissions at the party committee operate with little initiative and have little success, and to this day no commission has been created on questions of production quality control.

The shortcomings noted testify to the urgent necessity for significantly increasing the level of party leadership of the socio-economic and political life of the working collective, of concentrating all of their forces around the problems which must be solved. And these problems are quite large-scale and responsible ones. In the current five-year plan you have outlined major measures for modernizing production. Two automatic lines are to commence operation, 80 machine tools with numerical programmed control, as well as about 30 manipulators and robots; other highly-productive equipment is to be introduced; the proportion of advanced equipment is to be increased to 65 percent; waste-free and low-waste technology is to be created and introduced; and a complex of measures is to be introduced on further increasing the technical level and quality of manufactured products. Important measures must be implemented in the area of social security for the workers, and on increasing the level of their consciousness and activeness.

The resolutions of the January (1987) CPSU Central Committee Plenum present our party and all Soviet people with new horizons and opportunities for active and creative work for the good of the Motherland, and for the growth of its prestige in the international arena. The duty of communists is to take full advantage of these opportunities in all sectors of economic and socio-cultural work. We must accomplish an especially great deal this year--the year of the 70th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, and the 175th anniversary of the liberation of Bessarabia from the Ottoman yoke and its annexation by Russia. We must mark these historical dates with great labor achievements.

Permit me to express my confidence in the fact that the communists and the entire working collective of the Kishinev Tractor Plant Association are thoroughly cognizant of the demands of the historical resolutions of the January CPSU Central Committee Plenum and that they will do everything that is required of them in order to put them into effect.

9006
CSO: 1800/528

MSSR BURO ATTACKS LENIENCE TOWARD FIGURE FALSIFIERS

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 20 Feb 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the Moldavian CP Central Committee"; first paragraph is source introduction]

[Text] The Moldavian CP Central Committee Buro reviewed the question "On the Work of the Collegium of the Moldavian SSR Ministry of Grain Products in Implementing the Resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee 'On the Unsatisfactory Implementation of the CPSU Central Committee Decision on Eliminating False Reporting and Figure Inflation by the Moldavian CP Central Committee, the Ukrainian CP Kirovograd Obkom and the USSR Ministry of the Automotive Industry' and of the Moldavian CP Central Committee 4th Plenum."

In the adopted resolution it was noted that the Collegium of the Moldavian SSR Ministry of Grain Products did not organize the implementation of the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Unsatisfactory Implementation of the CPSU Central Committee Decision on Eliminating False Reporting and Figure Inflation by the Moldavian CP Central Committee, the Ukrainian CP Kirovograd Obkom and the USSR Ministry of the Automotive Industry," and of the 4th Plenum of the Moldavian CP Central Committee, the collegium did not adopt effective measures for their realization. Work in this direction is nominal. Persons who allowed false reporting and figure inflation were not given a principled evaluation. Despite numerous instances of deceiving the state, the collegium's discussion of this matter was conducted in a haphazard way. Its decision was of an unfocused nature, and the measures approved for eradicating negative influences were not specific.

The Moldavian CP Central Committee Buro on December 11, 1986 directed the ministry's attention to these serious shortcomings, but the necessary conclusions were not drawn. The party organization (Secretary V. G. Floka), and the ministry, specifically Minister M. I. Tuzlov, regard the facts of false reporting and figure inflation, and misrepresentations in accounting and reporting in a conciliatory manner. The adopted resolutions and directives are not reinforced by active organizational work at places where these things occur. They frequently remain on paper, and this gives rise to repeated violations.

Accounting records at the ministry's enterprises are in unsatisfactory condition, shop documentation work procedures are ignored and inventory of materials for repair-construction and other work goes unchecked. Illegal monetary payments have been exposed at the Yedinetskiy Grain Products Combine and the Kishenevskiy Grain Products Combine. Falsification of the volume of completed motor transport work has been permitted at the Rybnitskiy and Chadyr-Lungskiy Grain Products Combines, as were distortions of reports about the actual average number of workers at the Benderskiy Combine.

The ministry displayed unjustified indulgence toward officials who were guilty of false reporting and figure inflation. Many of them, taking advantage of the lack of punishment and the lack of control, continue to abuse the trust of the collectives. Thus, the Director of the Chadyr-Lungskiy Grain Products Combine, CPSU Member I. N. Kayryak, took more than two months to comply with the collegium's decision on restoring order in the sale of grain by-products and in eliminating illegal payments to differing categories of workers. Diesel fuel consumption norms for grain drying were not monitored at the Rybnitskiy Grain Products Combine which attests to the tenacity of the inertia of the old approaches, the adherence of the cadres to administrative methods of management, and the practice of one-sided half-measures.

The ministry collegium does not keep up contacts with city and rayon party committees, and does not inform them of violations of state discipline at the grain products enterprises. As a result, CPSU members who have allowed malfeasance are not made to answer to the party, and the requirements of the 4th Moldavian CP Central Committee Plenum for giving broad publicity and mandatory review in the leading party organizations to each instance of false reporting and figure inflation are ignored.

The ministry's party organization was not able to take a principled stand, to conduct a decisive struggle against negative phenomena, the all-permissiveness, the mutual guarantees, the weakening of discipline, and did not require high exactingness of the communists of the apparatus, or of the members of the collegium, as is required by the January 1987 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. Many party members who occupy leadership jobs have turned out to be above control and criticism. The ministry's party organization has not brought a single communist to account in the last two years.

Administrations of intra-departmental control and of accounting and reporting as well as other ministry subdivisions did not restructure their work in light of the Moldavian CP Central Committee Plenum resolution. The method of implementing audits has not been substantively revised. There is no provision for specialists from various departments and offices of the ministry to participate in this.

To this day, the ministry has no active cadre reserves. Measures for the selection, hiring, and training of bookkeepers and accountants are ineffective, 26 percent of them are in training, and 14 positions at the enterprises remain unfilled. The requirements of the Moldavian CP Central Committee on the organization of training for these categories of workers were not complied with, and their certification for the positions they hold was not

completed, as a result of which many mistakes and changes in the accounts were allowed, as were violations of their due dates at the Central Statistical Administration [CSA] of the republic. There is a large number of irregular reports.

Significant restructuring of the work in eradicating false reporting and figure inflation has not occurred in other ministries and departments of the republic. During January of this year, the CSA noted 61 instances of distortions in reports, including 19 false reports. Half of these are ascribed to the republic's agro-industrial complex. The greatest number of falsifications took place in the city of Kishinev and in the Ryshkanskiy and Teleneshtski rayons.

The Moldavian CP Central Committee declared the work of the MSSR Ministry of Grain Products unsatisfactory in complying with the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Unsatisfactory Implementation of the CPSU Central Committee Resolution on Eliminating False Reporting and Figure Inflation at the Moldavian CP Central Committee, the Ukrainian CP Kirovograd Oblast, and the USSR Ministry of the Automotive Industry" and of the 4th Moldavian CP Central Committee Plenum.

Minister M. I. Tuzlov was severely reprimanded for the low effectiveness of work in rooting out facts of false reporting and figure inflation, and for a conciliatory attitude toward the individuals who had allowed them, and for the lack of official control over compliance with the decisions adopted by the collegium.

The secretary of the ministry's party organization apparatus, V. G. Floka, was reprimanded for the weak work of the party organization in complying with the resolutions of the 4th Moldavian CP Central Committee Plenum, and for low exactingness toward the ministry's communists and collegium members who continue to act as before, not reorienting themselves in their work in the spirit of the party's requirements, the course toward restructuring and acceleration.

It was recommended to the ministry's party organization that in improving its style and methods of work special attention be paid to increasing its exactingness toward the communists of its apparatus for mastering new methods of work which correspond to the spirit of restructuring, and to help the cadres break out of their habit of using the old, ineffective methods for solving new tasks, and to see to it that each worker tends to his own business and is accountable for it.

The MSSR Ministry of Grain Products Collegium must establish strict control over the implementation of the resolutions of the 4th Moldavian CP Central Committee Plenum and its own decisions. It must keep strong control over matters of fundamental improvement of primary accounting and reporting, over recruiting, hiring, and training of bookkeeping and accounting workers.

The Central Committee Buro tasked the gorkoms and raykoms, the Moldavian SSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, the republic's ministries and departments, and the primary party organizations to increase the effectiveness of measures for eradicating false reporting and figure inflation, and for bringing order to accounting and reporting, and in the use of material assets. They are to requirements of managers of all ranks for the status of this work. Each fact of deception of the state is to be met with comprehensive measures for bringing the guilty parties to task, and for compensation for the damage sustained.

901b

CSO: 1800/411

BAGIROV ADDRESSES AZERBAIJAN CP CC PLENUM ON RESTRUCTURING

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 26 Apr 87 pp 1-4

["Abridged version" of speech by K. M. Bagirov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, at the 25 April Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan]

[Excerpts] Comrades! Three months have passed since the January Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee completed its work. It was an important event in the life of our party and the Soviet people. The plenum developed and concretized the political strategy that was developed by the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the 27th Party Congress, and it determined the fundamental prerequisites for further acceleration of socioeconomic development on the basis of deepening of socialist democracy and improvement of the personnel problem.

Today we have every reason to announce that the ideas and decisions of the January Plenum are living, acting and working, and are significantly advancing the country along the path of the revolutionary renewal and purification of that which is outdated and stagnant, everything that is still impeding the restructuring.

The period since the 27th CPSU Congress has been for us a time of deepened critical analysis of the state of affairs in all branches of the republic's national economy: in industry, agriculture, construction, science, culture and the social sphere. Now we have a better idea of our shortcomings, omissions and mistakes from past years and we can see more objectively, from the standpoint of the requirements of the Congress, both the immediate and future tasks for acceleration of the socioeconomic development of Azerbaijan and its individual regions.

In developing the plans for the 12th Five-Year Plan we have drawn up a number of target comprehensive programs that have laid the basis for intensification of public production in the republic on the basis of the introduction of modern achievements of science and technology, the reduction of the material- and energy-intensiveness of the national income, and all-around improvement of product quality, and the enlistment of free labor resources in the national economy.

Today the process of economic restructuring is being carried out in all branches of material production. The principles of self-financing and self-supporting production have been adopted by 84 enterprises of petrochemistry, chemical and petroleum machine building, instrument building, automotive construction and ferrous metallurgy, which produce more than one-fourth of the volume of the republic's industrial production. Light industry and the sphere of consumer services have begun to operate on principles that provide for extensive independence and increasing responsibility. Radical changes are taking place in the management of capital construction. The economic mechanism is improving in agriculture and railroad transportation. In order to step up the fight for high-quality items, 31 enterprises have introduced state acceptance of products.

Our management personnel, specialists, workers and kolkhoz workers now have a better understanding of cost accounting [khozraschet], the collective contract, conditions for economizing and other economic categories.

Today one can frequently hear: "difficult," "strained," "It is necessary to use free time." This is good, comrades, these are positive symptoms. It means that we have begun the process of restructuring, the process of orientation toward acceleration of socioeconomic development. And it is necessary in industry, in agricultural production, in construction work and in the social sphere, in a word, in all areas of the national economy for this tendency to grow steadily.

One should say that since the period of the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee the party, soviet and economic aktiv have been significantly augmented with fresh forces. The management cadre has been reinforced with people who are capable of thinking and acting in a new way, who are active supporters of restructuring.

But, comrades, when soberly evaluating what has been done, we can see that all these are only the first and, in a number of areas, still timid steps along the path of renewal, along the path of further acceleration of socioeconomic development and increased effectiveness of the economy. The new spirit is not making its way through everywhere, and the process by which personnel master modern methods of management is proceeding with difficulty and sometimes in a contradictory way. Lively work for solving problems raised by life in many party gorkoms and raykoms, in ministries and departments, are still frequently replaced by extra paperwork, discussions of the need for restructuring and its difficulties, and bureaucratic red tape.

We realize that the serious, deep changes that have taken place in the activity of party organizations, labor collectives, ministries and departments are not a one-time, single act, but a process that requires a certain amount of time, persistence and ever-increasing efforts. We are speaking about deep and large-scale problems that affect the foundations of the economy, social policy, the formation of the political system, socialist democracy, methods of management, the condition of the spiritual sphere of the society and, finally, the life and activity of the party itself as the decisive force and the guarantee of the success of the restructuring. This is the way the tasks of restructuring were defined by the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

Let us begin, comrades, with the main thing--the state of affairs in the economy. The plenum knows that in the past couple of five-year plans considerable amounts of money were invested in the national economy, the structure of industry was improved, and modern new branches appeared. All this provided for relatively high growth rates of the social product and the national income. The republic reached new goals, which was a powerful foundation for solving the largest problems.

Still, today, from the standpoint of the January (1987) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, it is necessary to conduct a candid and deep party discussion of our unsolved problems, the difficulties with growth, negative manifestations, and everything that is bothering the workers and the broad public. It is time to get away from the syndrome of victorious reports, the attitudes that prevail among certain comrades, the inclination to exaggerate what has been achieved, and not to notice mistakes and shortcomings or critical deep problems in the republic's socioeconomic life.

At the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, on the basis of the growing demands, each member of the Central Committee must critically analyze what has been done for restructuring and how to provide for making the real changes in his areas of work. Everyone must rearrange his work, and we must begin with ourselves. The Bureau and Secretariat of the Communist Party Central Committee and all of its staff must work more actively and purposively. And above all, I must do more work as First Secretary of the Central Committee, and make greater demands and adhere more to principles in solving problems of the republic's political, economic and social life.

We are not yet conducting properly a deep economic analysis of the processes that are taking place, and we do not always take into account the expected consequences of the decisions that we are making. We must not forget about the main thing, that the economy is a unified economic complex and all of its constituent branches, units and spheres must be developed in a planned way. It is precisely here that we make the most mistakes. Life confirms quite convincingly that only with proportional comprehensive development is it possible to achieve a maximum economic and social effect.

A primary task is to increase significantly the return from fixed production capital, which has reached an impressive amount--35 billion rubles. And it is growing each year while the output-capital ratio has a tendency toward reduction. For this reason the public is losing approximately 320 million rubles in national income per year. At the last congress of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, as you know, a goal was set: to put a stop to the reduction of the output-capital ratio.

First and foremost it is necessary to provide for more effective utilization of capacities that recently have been put into operation, where a fairly alarming situation has arisen. Of the 226 enterprises and facilities for which the normative time periods have expired, only 73 have reached or exceeded the planned level of production. Capacities are operating especially poorly in machine building, the construction materials industry, the food industry, local industry, light industry and other branches.

It is appropriate to note that the leaders of the branches and enterprises, while making correct decisions that correspond to the spirit of the times, are not doing enough to rectify the situation. This is that same inertia and sluggishness, the disparity between words and deeds, that were discussed so harshly at the January Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. It is necessary to put an end to a condition of stagnation and inertia, comrades, and we must smash the forces that are slowing us down.

While increasing the material and technical base in agriculture, many managers of RAPO's [rayon agroindustrial associations], kolkhozes and sovkhozes at the same time are not providing for effective utilization of capacities. No allusions to "bad weather" or "incredibly difficult" conditions can justify the decline of the output-capital ratio. The state annually invests immense amounts of money in the development of agriculture, not so that they can be frozen here, so that they can work actively for the Food Program. And the comrades in the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, the leaders of Gosagroprom, and above all the first deputy chairman of the republic council of ministers, Comrade M. S. Mamedov, should look more carefully at the reasons for this situation and take effective measures.

While finding a radical solution to the problem of increasing the output-capital ratio it is important to get rid of equipment more boldly that is obsolete and worn out. In all places we must make use of such a powerful reserve as changing over to two- and three-shift work of labor collectives. Unfortunately, we are not yet doing enough in this area. Many allusions of various kinds to difficulties and objective factors are used to justify this inadmissible slowness.

Comrades!

We have entered the second year of the 12th Five-Year Plan. On the whole one can say that the republic's national economy is developing in keeping with the established plans. Technical reequipment and reorganization of production are proceeding more actively. Last year we provided for the startup of planned facilities for social purposes, fulfilled the plans for the sale of the main kinds of agricultural products to the state, and transportation began to operate regularly.

The results of the work of the national economy during the first quarter of 1987 have also been summed up, and they show its steady development.

Yet, comrades, the rates of development of certain branches and complexes of the economy still do not correspond to the real possibilities at the disposal of the republic. We have not provided everywhere for stable work of the labor collectives or efficient organization of production and labor. The plan for product sales, taking into account contractual commitments, was fulfilled by only 97.1 percent, which is much less than in 1986. More than 100 enterprises let down their associates, and, after all, many of them are working on complete cost accounting, self-financing and self-supporting production. And thus every tenth of a percentage point of underfulfilment of the assignments affects the social interests of the labor collective in the most serious way.

Workers of the petroleum and gas extraction complex in the republic (Comrades Abasov and Dznafarov) started the year behind schedule. The emergency that took place in the Kaspornftegazprom Association which resulted in the halting of the operation of a number of high-yield wells should serve as a serious warning for all petroleum workers. The task now is to make up for lost time as quickly as possible.

Time itself has placed machine building in the vanguard of the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. The significance of this branch of the republic's industry in the unionwide division of labor has increased, which raises in a new way the problem of its management by the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the Council of Ministers of the republic. It is necessary from the standpoint of national economic and regional significance to look more deeply for a solution to the problem of forming a machine-building complex in the republic and improving its structure.

Questions of technical updating and reconstruction of machine-building enterprises are of utmost importance. But many economic managers and party raykoms and gorkoms are slow in starting this work. The machine-building division of the Central Committee (Comrade Sh. M. Farzaliyev) exercises poor control over this section of the work. Since the beginning of the five-year plan they have failed to assimilate 39 million rubles' worth of capital investments. There have been inadmissible arrears at a number of enterprises of petroleum machine building and the electrical equipment, instrument building and radio equipment industries. Under the current five-year plan it will be necessary to put into operation a number of large plants and dozens of branches in small and medium-sized cities. More than 1.4 billion rubles' worth of capital investments have been allotted for these purposes, a 2.6-fold increase over what was assimilated over the 11th Five-Year Plan.

The solution to a problem of such great state importance places special responsibility both on the managers of client enterprises and on our construction organizations as well as the ministers Comrades Aliyev and Kyazimov for increasing the capacities and reorganizing machine-building facilities.

Today it must be specially emphasized that the technical level and product quality are improving slowly in the branch. Sixty percent of the series-produced items do not correspond to the modern level, including in instrument building--80 percent, and petroleum machine building and the electric equipment industry--about half. And in machine tool building all of the products are at yesterday's level.

An incomprehensible attitude toward the problem of technical backwardness is manifested by certain managers of enterprises and branch institutes when they say that their products are not piling up in the warehouses. Yes, of course, on the whole this is true but it is because there is no competing equipment. But this does not give anybody the right to produce products that are not as good as the best world models in terms of reliability, productivity and technical equipment, including microprocessor equipment.

All the defects in technology and technical supply, the mistakes and omissions in the organization and management of production, and the poor worker discipline have had a critical effect on the introduction of state acceptance. According to the results of the first quarter the state accepted 89.9 percent of the planned volume, and the proportion of products accepted the first time was 90.6 percent. Of the 31 enterprises that have been changed over to nondepartmental control only seven were able to produce the planned volume of products.

We must understand, comrades, that the fight for improving product quality is also a question of great political significance and an important constituent part of the restructuring. Only through achieving a new quality will it be possible to reach high rates of economic growth.

Here it is also important to discuss the quality of consumer goods, although we have discussed this many times already. But the matter is improving slowly. The volume of rejected products is still great, especially when it comes to fabrics, silk and knitted items, footwear, and a number of goods for cultural-domestic and household use. The proportion of items with improved quality and especially fashionable ones sold at contract prices in the overall volume of production of consumer goods by light industry amounts to only 6 percent, which is barely one-fourth of the unionwide indicator. The branch is not promptly and comprehensively solving problems of reconstructing and updating production, improving technology, training and increasing the qualifications of personnel, or improving the conditions for the labor and life of the workers.

The ministry of light industry, its board and the minister, Ibragimov, are too hesitant about accepting the new. The minister stubbornly clings to outdated forms of work and management. People have long been talking about the need to create industrial-trade and scientific-production associations. But the Council of Ministers is in no hurry to solve this problem.

We cannot continue like this. We have repeatedly warned the managers of the ministry about their personal responsibility. The Bureau of the Central Committee was forced to fire deputy ministers Comrades Khalilov and Kasimov.

Comrades!

As we know, the republic has developed and approved the territorial-branch programs "Intensification-90" and "Material-Intensiveness," whose goal is to raise production to a qualitatively new level and to create an organically unified complex for the development of science and technology. Their successful implementation will make it possible to accelerate the rates of development of the economy, to reduce the material- and capital-intensiveness of the social product, and to reduce the number of people employed in manual and physically difficult labor. The social consequences of these programs are also significant. In a word, we now have a largely balanced and sufficiently substantiated document for the key directions in the development of the sphere of material production.

The program of economic and social transformations places serious requirements on science and the army of many thousands of its workers. But it is precisely here that one does not sense real acceleration. The level and scale of many scientific research projects do not meet modern requirements, needs or demands of the national economy and only an insignificant proportion of them are carried out on the level of inventions. Unfortunately, not a single one of the works of our scientists has been registered as a discovery.

The unsatisfactory situation in science is explained by the serious mistakes that have been made in the management of the scientific potential, the lower level of responsibility of managers of scientific subdivisions, and the serious omissions in the training and utilization of scientific personnel, the blame for which we place largely on the republic academy of sciences and its presidium Comrades E. Yu. Salayev, N. A. Guliyev, V. R. Volobuyev and D. V. Guliyev. As of today there is an obvious disproportion in the distribution of resources among the constituent parts of science. The proportion of expenditures on development and practical realization of scientific research in the republic is barely one-fourth of the average for the country.

We do not have proper control over the activity of the experimental productions and there are not enough of them in the system of the republic academy of sciences. Moreover they are frequently used for series-produced products and not for developing the results of scientific research work.

Almost a year ago we created five republic interbranch scientific and technical complexes: "Bioflor," "Metorsin," "Tseolit," "Gyunesh," and "Avtomatizatsiya." But the organizational period of these complexes was unjustifiably prolonged. The majority of them have not formulated concepts for solving the scientific and technical problems assigned to them, and they do not have programs for long-term development. The Gosplan, the Academy of Sciences, the ministries and departments, and the managers of enterprises and organizations participating in interbranch complexes should take all the measures within their power to create conditions that will provide for their successful activity.

From the standpoint of a decisive turn in the direction of the needs of the national economy, it is necessary to look also at the scientific personnel. It is especially difficult to get fresh forces here. The graduate school has not yet become the main supplier of scientific personnel and only 6 percent of the students complete it successfully. For years we have tolerated the reprehensible practice whereby scientific personnel are trained only for areas where there is a surplus of that. At the same time, for directions of the future--applied mathematics, biotechnology, electronics--the training of scientific workers is inadequate.

It is necessary to take radical measures to restructure the personnel policy in the scientific sphere. The division for science and educational institutions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (Comrade R. D. Mamedov) should deal with these problems in greater detail and every day. The secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, Comrade R. E. Mekhtiyev, has not managed to do everything either. He must look more deeply

into all aspects of the activity of scientific institutions, raise the level of party leadership, and resolutely overcome stagnation in the scientific sphere.

The economic reform and the changeover of enterprises to self-financing and self-support [samookupayemost] dictate first and foremost the need for a comprehensive improvement of product quality on the basis of the introduction of advanced, resource-saving technology, which sharply increases labor productivity. And here it is impossible to do without science and its close integration with production. This is why, without losing any time, production workers must even now effectively turn to science, establish broad connections with scientists, and reach a point where scientific institutions carry out new developments mainly on orders from industry and agreements with enterprises of machine building and other branches of the national economy.

In a word, the rates of acceleration of scientific and technical progress, whose possibilities are inexhaustible, and the materialization of the achievements of science and production will depend largely on the active position taken in these issues by the leaders of ministries, departments, associations, enterprises and organizations, and their persistence and efficiency, and their creative attitude to all that is new and advanced. We must admit that so far not all of our economic or even party leaders exhibit precisely this approach to the matter. Not all of them manifest the proper concern for supplying scientific institutions with modern instruments or other equipment in order to strengthen their material and technical base.

We must keep in mind that a truly interested attitude toward the utilization of modern achievements of science and technology, the ability to introduce them promptly and find new approaches to the development and deepening of ties with scientific collectives are now becoming major criteria for evaluating the activity of a manager of any rank and his attitude toward restructuring under the conditions of the revolutionary transformations of the society.

Comrades! The radical question of restructuring in the national economy is a rejection of administrative methods of management and a changeover to principally new ones--economic practice of management so that the anti-expenditure mechanism begins to operate at full force.

What do the first results of the work show? They have revealed the financial and economic incompetence of many economic managers and their inability to utilize fully the rights granted to them and restructure their interrelations on principles of cost accounting, material responsibility and motivation. A number of enterprises that have changed over to self-financing are literally experiencing financial failure or immense financial difficulties. Every fifth association and enterprise is failing to fulfill the plan for profit and many of them have not fulfilled the assignments for production costs, the enterprises are sustaining immense losses from the existence of above-normative supplies, fines and so forth. A considerable proportion of the bank credit is being used not for the development of production and the social sphere but to cover nonproductive expenditures or direct inefficiency.

As of the beginning of this month, overdue debts to suppliers and the bank had increased by 645 million rubles as compared to this date in 1986 and reached 1.8 billion rubles. Half of the nonpayments are from enterprises and organizations of the Gosagroprom. They are also great in the system of the Ministry of the Food Industry, Glavneftemash, the Ministry of Local Industry, the Ministry of Construction, Glavazmelivodstroy, the State Committee for the Gas Industry, the Ministry of Trade and others.

It should be extremely clear to everyone that until we introduce economic methods of management and control and a system of personal responsibility for the results of work and the utilization of material and energy resources, we will not manage to increase the return from the production potential. Only efficiently arranged economic relations and cost accounting can correctly form the psychology of each worker.

The point of departure for this work should be the brigade, section, shop or production subdivision. It is precisely here where there is an immense amount of work to be done. In spite of the large area covered by the brigade form, production is not obtaining the proper result. The reason lies in formalism and oversimplification. The brigades in the shop have not yet become the main unit of intraplant planning and cost accounting. Thus we are not providing for unity of the interests of the enterprise and brigade. As a result, the human factor, which is discussed so much, ends up completely unutilized.

It is necessary to explain to everyone the principally new point that the labor collective from now on is an independent economic unit. It is precisely this principle that is included in the draft of the law concerning the socialist enterprise (association) where it is emphasized that the state does not bear responsibility for the activity of the enterprise, which is not only a collective producer but also a salesman of its goods on the socialist market with all the consequences that ensue from this.

The introduction of new wage rates and salaries should be a constituent part of the restructuring in the economy. This work was started by the Azerbaijan Railroad and the Azneft Association. Practice shows that this is a complicated matter and we have not yet accumulated the necessary experience. It will not be easy to create a reserve wage fund for the enterprise or association; it will be necessary to think deeply about the approach, do an immense amount of organizational and economic work, and reduce surplus management units. But many ministers and leaders of departments and enterprises have not yet understood that they themselves must economize and not wait for subsidies from the state budget.

The economic changes require a radical revision of the entire system of planning work. We are speaking about extensive introduction of normative methods, increased interest in difficult plans, and balanced development of branches and regions. I would say that here we have an untouched area of work and the slowness on the part of ministers and managers of departments and the republic gosplan are absolutely inadmissible.

Lagging appreciably behind the economic transformations are the content, organization and methods of activity of the Ministry of Finance (Comrade B. G.

Bakhshaliyev), the Gosbank (Comrade G. M. Mamedov), the Stroybank (Comrade S. S. Sadykhov), the Gossnab (Comrade R. A. Guseynov), the State Committee for Labor and Social Problems (Comrade A. G. Kerimov), the State Committee for Prices (Comrade N. A. Bagirov), and the Central Statistical Administration of the Azerbaijan SSSR (Comrade Kh. M. Mamedov), who have not yet reached a point where the financial and credit system, the accounting and statistical service, and material and technical supply have become a flexible economic mechanism that aids the national economy in developing effectively, rhythmically and stably.

Now briefly about the development of the republic's foreign economic ties. During past years they have expanded significantly. The volumes of exports have increased and we are looking for additional possibilities of expanding the variety of these. During the past year exports have increased by 19.5 percent.

Participating in this important work are 110 of the republic's enterprises which send 360 kinds of products abroad. Two-thirds of the overall volume of exports are to socialist countries. Direct ties are maintained on a stable basis, for example, with the Hungarian People's Republic, with which we have scientific and technical cooperation in 26 areas of science, technology and the development of production.

But the possibilities of foreign economic activity and the extensive rights that have now been granted to the enterprises are still being utilized inadequately. Economic leaders do not wish to burden themselves with extra work, they are not displaying initiative, and they are not approaching this matter creatively. With this kind of attitude, it is difficult to count on further growth of export deliveries or increase of the currency fund, which is so necessary to us. The question is raised as follows: Do you want to buy progressive imported equipment--earn currency.

The task of the Council of Ministers, the Gosplan, the ministries and departments, the associations and enterprises and the party committees is to take advantage extensively of the possibilities of the new priority directions in the area of foreign economic activity, to proceed more boldly toward active cooperation with foreign partners, above all organizations of CEMA countries, and to engage more specifically in improving product quality, improving their ability to compete, and dealing with questions of increasing the proportion of prepared machine building items in the exports.

Comrades! We have repeatedly returned to the state of affairs and problems of further development of the agroindustrial complex recently. As you understand, there was a detailed discussion of these issues at the plenums of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan that took place in October of 1986 and March of this year. From the standpoint of principle, we candidly evaluated what had been done and revealed the shortcomings and omissions that had accumulated recently.

But today I should like to emphasize as strongly as I can that we have not yet had a real change. The leadership of the branch has too long been satisfied

with what has been achieved, has tried not to notice the tendencies toward stagnation, and has left many rural social issues in the shadows.

As a result of our superficial and short-sighted approach today we have come up against a very serious problem: it is the second year of the five-year plan but the Gosagroprom and Gosplan have not yet determined how they will provide for the average annual growth of the volume of agricultural production of 14-16 percent that was planned for the 5-year period. We do not have a clear enough idea about the future development of agriculture either.

The secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, T. Kh. Orudzhev, must immediately figure out the situation that exists and in the shortest possible period of time provide for the development of a concrete program of action. The Gosagroprom, its local units, rayon, city and oblast party committees, ispolkoms of soviets, economic agencies and RAPO's must recognize the seriousness of this situation and place all unutilized production reserves in the service of this cause.

Our comrades know that since 1982 the economically weak farms have been receiving financial assistance from the state. Throughout the republic this amounts to a significant sum--about 30 million rubles a year. In places where this assistance is being utilized efficiently, the economy is becoming stronger. Recently 152 farms that were previously operating at a loss or were not very profitable have turned themselves around.

Still the financial support from the state frequently becomes what is essentially a payment for inefficiency. It is not spent for the production or the strengthening of the social and cultural sphere. For example, on the Sovkhoz imeni Zhdanov in Lachinskiy Rayon last year, of the 70,000 rubles allotted to the farms, 60,000 were paid to increase the wage fund, although the production of the gross output practically did not increase.

It is necessary to put an end to this kind of dependency and put a firm stop to inefficiency and the intentions of those managers who have become accustomed to living at the expense of others without being much concerned about maximally mobilizing internal reserves and increasing the effectiveness of their production.

On the whole we are bothered by the increase in expenditures on production. For many kinds of products the production cost has a tendency to increase. In one and the same rayon, there is a large amount of difference between the production cost and profitability of production although the farms have practically the same soil and climate conditions and have identical resource potential.

Take, for example, Imishlinskiy Rayon (secretary--Comrade Ismailzade) which has 25 farms that all have the same profile--cotton growing. The profitability of raw cotton on 11 farms does not exceed 15-25 percent, while on the rest of them it is 35-55 percent.

One can find a similar picture in other places as well. All this shows the poor knowledge of the situation and the lack of control of production

expenditures, and on the whole--indifference to questions of effective farming. The elimination of this unevenness and the achievement of higher profitability is our main reserve and a broad field for the activity of the Gosagroprom, its local units, and rayon and city party committees and soviet agencies.

We must understand, comrades, that restructuring requires an efficiently arranged system of planning and accounting, the checkbook and other forms of effective control over expenditures of material and monetary funds, without which the collective contract loses all meaning. To instill actively in the rural worker a feeling of being a true master of the field, farm, kolkhoz or sovkhoz--herein lies the real meaning of economic restructuring.

Cost accounting relations must encompass management agencies as well. Unfortunately, managers and specialists of RAPO's are still not materially responsible for inefficiency, which is sometimes caused by their own poorly thought out, economically and substantiated decisions. Those people are losing faith in the possibility of highly effective kolkhoz labor and high payment for it.

The changeover to the normative-resource method of planning is clearly being prolonged. For 1987 as well the Gosagroprom determined the assignments for the procurement of agricultural products and the limits on capital investments and deliveries of the basic kinds of material resources without taking into account the production-economic potential of the rayons, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes.

Direct responsibility for the low level of economic work in the agroindustrial complex is also borne by the economists who comprise the detachment of academic, branch and VUZ science. In spite of the direct instructions to the Institute of Economics of the Academy of Sciences (Comrade Makhmudov) and the Institute of Economics and Organization of Agriculture (Comrade Gadzhiyev) up to this point we do not have acceptable methods or scientifically substantiated proposals for changing over to the new methods of management or concerning the key socioeconomic problems of agriculture. It is time for these comrades to draw the appropriate conclusions.

The task is to introduce actively cost accounting and the collective contract on all kolkhozes and sovkhozes and in all production subdivisions and to utilize these as a most important instrument for increasing the effectiveness of production. To do this we need a maximum of effort on the part of party committees, soviet and economic agencies, and trade union and Komsomol organizations.

Comrades!

The deepening of socialist democratization, openness, criticism and self-criticism, and the development of self-management of the people comprise the motive force for renewal and an indispensable condition for the success and irreversibility of the revolutionary transformations earmarked by the 27th CPSU Congress. The party is conducting an active search for ways and means of making the socialist society the embodiment of everything advanced and human,

so that legality will become stronger, justice will triumph, and a moral atmosphere will be established whereby man lives freely and works fruitfully. It is necessary to gain a deep understanding of that dialectical interconnection that in the process of creative activity not only the forms, but also the essence of socialism will improve.

We are speaking first and foremost about the development of democratic foundations in production. This process is gathering force in the republic as it is throughout the country. Selective foundations for the development of managers of enterprises, productions, divisions, brigades and other units are being introduced more and more actively into production, and this is finding broad support among the workers. But there are still many obstacles on the path to introducing new forms of management. The mechanism for restructuring includes conservatism and a lack of desire to assimilate the new style and methods of working. It is difficult to remove what is outdated and old from its positions and the custom of individual workers to stand to the side of active participation in solving problems, to act "up to this point," is having its effect.

It should be said that sometimes the labor collectives in the party organizations are not yet ready for such large changes either. This is largely a manifestation of timidity and a fear of conducting an honest, open discussion, a departure from the crucial problems that are bothering people. As M. S. Gorbachev emphasized, we all need basically to learn to live and work under the conditions of expanding democracy.

The forthcoming elections to soviets of people's deputies will be a most important constituent part of the democratization of all of our life. On the basis of free, businesslike and principled discussion of all the possible candidates, the workers themselves must decide who will represent their interests in the agencies of authority. During the course of the current campaign it is necessary resolutely to put an end to the intolerable situation whereby certain deputies themselves have not even known who nominated them and why. Is this not why there is so much irresponsibility and the extremely low level of activity on the part of individual elected officials now?

Comrades!

For politics the restructuring has many facets but perhaps one of the most complicated is the moral renewal of public awareness, the clearing away of all that is false and alien to the nature of socialism. For years we have accumulated negative processes and phenomena which have not encountered the proper resistance on our path. To use the words of M. S. Gorbachev, a segment of people have grown up, including among youth, for whom the goal of life amounts to material well-being and profit at any cost.

Participants in the plenum know that recently we have revealed large cases involving theft of socialist property in cotton growing, wine making, local industry, trade and other branches of the national economy. A member of management economic workers who have become involved in bribe taking and

moneygrubbing, who have written false reports, and have engaged in cover-ups and other ignoble deeds have been held criminally responsible and responsible to the party.

Of course there is no need to dramatize the situation, but the real activity shows the need to step up the fight against such phenomena considerably and to make it more purposive and concrete. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan and the union agencies are receiving many letters from workers in the republic which raise questions of increasing the results of work for imposing proper orders in the sphere of services and public health and contain complaints about the lack of objectivity of certain decisions of courts, the police, and the procurator's office, and they also draw attention to the need to strengthen the observance of principles of social justice.

The growing number of appeals from citizens to party and state agencies are evidence of their growing activity. At the same time this is a result of the fact that many crucial problems are still being resolved poorly and there is irresponsibility and indifference on the part of a number of party, soviet and economic agencies. In many cases it is only the indifference of local officials that forces workers to address their requests to higher levels. This kind of attitude toward people is a direct violation of the requirements of the party and a departure from its principal line toward improving the moral and political atmosphere of the Soviet society.

In order to scrape off excrescences and encrustations that are alien to the nature of socialism, it is necessary to establish social justice persistently, and there must be complete clarity and openness everywhere and in everything and a unity of word and deed.

We need a radical restructuring of the activity of the republic's administrative agencies which have been entrusted to guard socialist legality and protect the rights and property of the citizens.

A good deal has been done in this area recently. The leadership of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the procurator's office, the Supreme Court and the Ministry of Justice have been strengthened. A principal evaluation has been given to cases of illegality, unjustified arrests and judgments of citizens, and the actions of those workers who have entered on the path of arbitrary actions and denigration of the honor and worth of the Soviet person.

At the same time we are seriously concerned about the fact that the activity of individual workers in the procurator's office, the police and the courts is still distinguished by a low level of competence and professionalism. Our legal protection agencies, as Comrade M. S. Gorbachev pointedly said, sometimes "shoot sparrows with cannons," while leaving serious crimes against the interests of society and the citizens uninvestigated.

The unsatisfactory work of our administrative agencies is shown by the large number of uninvestigated crimes, including murders, robberies, burglary and larceny.

We expect Comrades A. I. Mamedov, I. A. Ismailov, G. G. Palybov and A. S. Orudzhev to restructure the activity of legal protection agencies radically so that it will fully meet modern requirements for the development of the society and workers will always and everywhere feel that their labor, life and peace are under the reliable protection of the state. It will be necessary to improve seriously the work of the services of the department for fighting against theft of socialist property and speculation, the state automotive inspection, the investigatory agencies, the advocate's office, and the state arbitration board. It is necessary to make personnel of legal protection agencies personally responsible for matters entrusted to them, to put an end to indifference and complacency, and in all ways purge their ranks of dishonest people and people who compromise themselves.

Comrades!

The most important conclusion of the January Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee is that it is necessary to renew social awareness and reflect more deeply in it the real processes of life. It is necessary actively to include all the society's intellectual and moral potential in a unified flow of revolutionary transformations.

Today it is difficult to find a person who is not participating in what is taking place in our society. But the measure of understanding of their own role and their responsibility for the outcome of the overall cause, the destiny of the restructuring, are far from always the same. And thus it is important, by actively utilizing all forms of spiritual influence, to bring to the minds and hearts of each person, each worker, all the historical innovation of the party's ideas and to translate the energy of innovative thought into the energy of social creativity.

The party correctly assigns a right-flank position and the fight for updating the society to the mass media. While noting certain positive strides in their work, it must be admitted that the journalistic collectives still do not have enough innovation in their approaches and they do not penetrate deeply enough into the essence of problems of social and economic practice and they are not principled or courageous enough in raising questions. Here one should keep in mind that the people's attitude toward the press has changed and they now have a desire to conduct a dialogue with the newspaper or television and discuss problems that bother them. And this must be utilized skillfully. Recently the management of our leading public newspapers have been strengthened and we have the right to count on more appreciable results.

The party committees must create conditions that contribute to strengthening the effectiveness of the critical statements in the press, strictly hold the suppressors of criticism responsible, and eliminate the factors that give rise to formal replies, red tape and bureaucratism in solving problems raised by the press. We demand that the leaders of party committees, ministries, departments, enterprises and associations be more responsible in their approach to critical statements from the press.

The society, the republic and each labor collective needs criticism that is constructive, honest and objective. But criticism should not degenerate into

a savoring of shortcomings, a shouting dramatization of mistakes and omissions whereby the simple truth is covered up--criticism is not a goal in itself but a means of rectifying errors and overcoming shortcomings. Unfortunately, there are cases of this. We must not allow a magazine, newspaper, television screen or radio to be transformed into a means of settling personal accounts. True democracy and openness are inseparable from honesty, orderliness and responsibility.

We must say openly that our local press is not keeping up with the times. We make complaints about this primarily to party committees, many of which still do not completely understand the role of the press, do not devote enough attention to it, and take offense at critical statements, which reduces the authority of the rayon newspaper and thus it does not serve the cause of the restructuring.

We must also deal with problems of international education and international relations. We must value everything that has been achieved in this area and develop and multiply the rich traditions of the republic party organization. But this, as was emphasized at the January Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee should not overshadow the problems and difficulties that arise in the life of the multinational population.

As we know, significant changes are taking place in the republic's sociodemographic development. All this is reflected in the national composition and structure of the population and should be correspondingly taken into account in practical work.

Internationalism is in fact a steady increase of the republic's labor contribution to the unified national economic complex of our country. This means the active participation of workers of all nationalities in the social and political life of our republic and the management of the affairs of the labor collective, and their active representation in all spheres of activity, in elections to party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol agencies, and in staffs of ministries and departments. This means daily concern, a sensitive and attentive attitude toward social, cultural and daily problems and linguistic needs. It is necessary to display exceptional tact and circumspection in everything that pertains to the development of national relations and affects national feelings and the interests of each nationality, and questions that arise in this area must be resolved promptly.

Comrades!

The January Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee demanded that we restructure the activity of party committees, resolutely update the personnel policy and make it more active and purposive. The time has come for really competent, enterprising managers who are able to work with people and are capable under the new conditions of providing for the achievement of new goals of scientific and technical progress and high effectiveness of production.

The republic has personnel like this who are capable of resolving these large-scale problems. In the national economy there are now 335,000 specialists with higher and secondary specialized education and we have educated many

experienced party, soviet and economic leaders as well as ideological workers. Work is being done skillfully by the directors of the production associations Bakelektrobytpribor, Comrade Agayev, Bakkonditsioner, Comrade Kuliyeu, and the chairmen of the kolkhozes Ukraina, Comrade Mursalov, the Kolkhoz imeni Kalinin--Comrade Nikitin, and the Kolkhoz imeni K. Marks--Comrade Balayan.

The Central Committee of the Communist Part of Azerbaijan has recently proceeded boldly toward updating management personnel and strengthening the most important sections of economic, cultural and party construction through the influx of fresh forces. During the period that has passed since the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, management has been updated in 16 ministries and departments, 22 party raykoms and gorkoms, and 11 ispolkoms of city and rayon soviets.

During the course of preparing for the current plenum the Central Committee of the Communist Party analyzed the activity of many party, soviet and economic agencies. We became convinced that there is still a strong force of inertia of old habits in the personnel policy and confidence is frequently undermined by blind conviction and what is essentially a lack of control and permissiveness. We have not managed to eradicate fully the advancement of personnel because of personal attachment, friendly relations, and ties having to do with homeland and birth.

A kind of closed management elite has taken form in Agdzhabedinskiy Rayon. By replacing one another the managers move through a circle of established positions. Having worked a year or two or sometimes even a couple of months, they are released according to an application that is submitted and soon they end up in another manager's chair.

The same kind of practice exists in Mir-Bashirskiy Rayon. For example, I. Ismaylov, when he was chairman of the kolkhoz, allowed abuses in his work. In spite of this he was elected to be chairman of another farm. Unfortunately, these are not the only cases like this.

Today a decisive criterion for evaluating personnel and their political and civic position is their attitude toward restructuring and the tasks of accelerating socioeconomic development as well as their concrete contribution to their implementation. At the plenum they also named enterprises, associations, ministries and branches which, from year to year, regularly fail to provide for fulfillment of state assignments.

Comrades, we must understand that the restructuring presents extensive possibilities to reveal our own capabilities fully. And those who wish to work in the new way cannot remain indifferent to the changes that are taking place and they must be noted and supported. Of course we can have nothing to do with people who are attached to all that is old and outdated.

While consistently strengthening the sections that are lagging behind we cannot allow the other extreme either--unjustifiably high replacement of managers, essentially, a game of musical chairs with personnel. For example, during the first 2 years in Yardymliński Rayon 60 percent of the managers of

farms were replaced, Yevlakhskiy--60 percent, Akhsuinskiy--59 percent and Imishlinskiy--58 percent, and in Atsneronskiy Rayon just in the last 3 months every fifth manager was replaced.

We are in favor of restructuring but not in favor of a shakeup of personnel. We must take a sober look at the problem: the personnel are changing, but the shortcomings remain. This means that there are deeper roots to this phenomenon and we must thoroughly examine their causes.

Comrades, we must also mention the fact that in our republic capable youth are slow in coming to management work. Of the first secretaries of party raykoms and gorkoms and chairmen of rayispolkoms only 16 are under 40. It is clearly not normal that in the staffs of the republic gosplan, ministries and departments many responsible officials have already reached or are approaching pension age.

The outcome of the restructuring is being decided in all areas of our life. An especially large role in this process is played by rayon and city party committees who are on the cutting edge of socioeconomic construction. But far from all of them are aware of their tasks in the revolutionary transformations that are being carried out in keeping with the party instructions. Let us say frankly that one gets the impression that many party committees have not gathered the necessary speed and have not developed active work for solving the crucial problems of accumulated and increasing the responsibility of managers for strict observance of party and state discipline and the creation of a healthy moral and psychological atmosphere in the labor collectives.

One should also touch on such an important question as the development of democratic foundations in the activity of elective agencies. For it is no secret that the work of many communists who have become part of one party committee or another is limited most frequently to passive participation only in meetings. Not everywhere is there healthy criticism and self-criticism. For example, at plenums of the Stepanakert Gorkom and the Lachinskiy, Fizulinskiy and other raykoms this criticism is not addressed to secretaries and workers of the party raykom or leaders of the party rayispolkom. Thus the idea of collegiality amounts to simple formality. We are also bothered by the fact that, having made a decision, the members of the plenum frequently do not actively struggle for its implementation. Here we need a radical break from the existing tradition.

The complexity and scale of the current and long-range problems that are being solved today place especially great requirements on the work of the local party organizations. Many of them have a stronger atmosphere of demandingness, exactingness, criticism and self-criticism, and also open discussion of problems that have become crucial.

But this is not the case everywhere. Problems of local party organizations and improvement of the style and methods of management by them have still not taken a central position in the work of a number of party gorkoms and raykoms. For example, the Baku Party Gorkom (Comrade Musayev) does a poor job of

generalizing their experience under the new conditions of management. The activity of the local party organization was last discussed in the gorkom bureau 3 years ago.

The social practice of socialism is constantly expanding and enriching with new content the Leninist determination of the role of Soviet trade unions in our society. But its main essence remains unchanged--to be a school of management and education. And under modern conditions it is also a school of self-management, of practical involvement of the masses in the acceleration of the society's socioeconomic development. The ASPS, the republic trade union committees, and the trade union organizations must refrain from the so-called paper competition and return to labor competition its inspiration and authentic competitiveness. Trade unions must not allow a disparity in the solutions to production problems and vital important issues--the labor, health, daily life and recreation of the people. Trade unions, as M. S. Gorbachev emphasized, work actively, aggressively and in a businesslike manner.

The 22nd Komsomol Congress called for Komsomol members and youth to become energetic participants in the restructuring. The boldness, courage and innovation--all those qualities which have always been inherent in youth--are especially important today during a time of revolutionary changes that are taking place in the country. By resolutely eradicating excessive organization, formalism, grandstanding and excessive showiness from practice, the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Komsomol and the republic's Komsomol organizations must enter the front ranks of the nationwide struggle for updating our society, educate boys and girls in the remarkable traditions of the Soviet people, and actively mobilize them to carry out the immense intentions of the party.

Today, as I have already said, in many areas of economic and social construction there are many unsolved problems. We will not overcome them unless we carry out a significant restructuring of the work of republic management agencies. We need a competent, self-critical analysis in each area of the national economy. Unfortunately, certain comrades have exhibited a kind of fear of revealing omissions and a certain timidity in overcoming the existing forms and methods of leadership.

Executive discipline is still a weak spot, although we have conducted all kinds of inspections. The many enterprises of light, local and food industry as well as trade are being subjected literally to an onslaught from inspectors of all ranks. Inspections have been conducted repeatedly by the secretariat of the Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, and the People's Control Committee of the Republic, but they have not yet achieved the proper order.

Comrades!

Only real positive changes in the intensification of the economy, in technical equipment and technology for production, in science, in the democratization of the life of the labor collectives of the republic, and in the development of the social sphere will be an indicator and a convincing confirmation of the

active support of communists of Azerbaijan for the political line of the Central Committee of the country's Communist Party and the decisions of the January Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

All members of this plenum and all the party and economic aktiv of the republic must understand that the restructuring will not take place of its own accord. It must comprise our daily work. Through the concrete actions of each and every one of us we must move this cause forward and move more quickly, proceeding from the requirements of life.

We must make clear to everyone that a persistent struggle is in progress between the new and the old, the outdated, a persistent struggle for a radical renewal of the society, for an effective strengthening of socialism and its best, humanitarian and collectivist foundations. It is clear that there will inevitably be certain conflicts of opinion and opposition. As in any struggle, you yourselves understand that it is necessary to have self-sacrifice and resoluteness, consistency and purposiveness, we need ideological conviction of the correctness of the cause. And personnel must impose these requirements on themselves.

This report was prepared by the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan and by its decision has been brought for your consideration. I should like to express the hope that there will be a businesslike, involved discussion of the results of the January (1987) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. This will make it possible for communists and all workers of the republic to become more deeply aware of the large-scale tasks of the forthcoming work and have a more clear idea of their actions during the course of the restructuring and acceleration of the socioeconomic development of our society. (Prolonged applause)

11772

CSU: 1830/47b

PRAVDA REVIEWS BOOK ON SOCIAL DEMOCRACY

PM151401 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 87 Second Edition p 3

[V. Usanov "Book Review": "Maximum Democratism"]

[Text] Today the living, intrinsic link between socialism and democracy is more perceptible than ever. It is precisely in the conditions of restructuring, where the task of activating the human factor has emerged sharply, that the party has revealed with all determination the fundamental Leninist formulation of the question of the maximum democratism of the socialist system, wherein man feels that he is the master of his country and the creator of his own life.

Therefore, it is exceptionally important to interpret Lenin's ideas of democracy over and over again and measure the theoretical tenets against the practical social reality. The book in question is devoted to this aim. (Footnote) (Z.L. Kuzmin. "Democracy: Certain Questions of Theory, Methodology, and Practice." [Demokratiya: nekotoryye voprosy teorii, metodologii i praktiki] Moscow, Juridical Literature Publishing House, 1986, 240 pages) In this book world-outlook and gnoseological problems of democracy are researched; the level of development of and prospects for the people's socialist self-management and the limits and capabilities of bourgeois democratic institutions are evaluated; and the bankruptcy of every kind of antiscientific interpretation and exegesis of democracy is illustrated.

As well as analyzing profound crisis phenomena in the political sphere of capitalist society and demonstrating the historical limitations of bourgeois democratism, the author warns against oversimplified assessments. In the book he remarks that the struggle for democracy serves as an important means of weakening state monopoly capitalism, while the results of this struggle can become one of the buttresses in the preparation of socialist transformations.

The chapter of this book which is dedicated to the realization of Lenin's ideas on the people's socialist self-management is of particular interest. The author substantiates the necessity for democracy to opportunely take into consideration the changes which are taking place at the base, and to keep pace with and sometimes even outstrip them by opening the way for further social transformations. The interpretation of the growth of citizens' involvement

in socialist society as an objective process--an original interpretation in the political sphere of the "law of increasing requirements"--is justified. The book puts forward the idea that participation in management must become an intrinsic requirement for every Soviet citizen, and that it is necessary to teach people democracy.

The author expresses a series of views concerning the prospects for the development of the institutions of socialist democracy. Using specific examples it is shown that this process is closely bound up with surmounting bureaucracy and the forces of inertia and with resolutely overturning outmoded concepts.

Abstract theorizing and mere playing with concepts are alien to the very spirit of Marxism-Leninism, however alluring they appear. The truth is only verified by practice; theoretical thought is only amended by practice. And it is precisely social reality and real life which demonstrate convincingly that the deepening of democracy is an objective law of socialism, a necessary condition of its forward movement.

/8309

CSO: 1800/635

ANTIMUSLIM FOLKLORE USED AS TEACHING TOOL

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 4 February 1987 carries on page 2 an 1,100-word article by G. Asenov, a Turkmen language and literature teacher at a secondary school in Kaka Rayon, on the use of folklore to reinforce Soviet traditions at the expense of Muslim institutions: the title is "Comparing the Past With the Present." He notes that when his fifth grade pupils come across a children's song in their text which ends with the lines "They do not give a girl to strangers/They oppose the bay," he explains to them that "it shows how hard life of Turkmen women prior to the Great October Socialist Revolution, the fact that they were sold to bays like cattle and that, as a result, their lives were unpleasant." In teaching vocabulary, he uses a question and answer technique, i.e., "What is a kazi?"; the answer is: "He was a Muslim judge in olden times." The follow-up question is: "Were they as just as Soviet judges?" and the answer is "No. They were not truthful. They decided everything according to the bribe."

ANTIFEMALE BIAS OF MULLAHS EXPOSED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 6 February 1987 carries on page 2 a 400-word article by Kh. Ayjanov, headlined "Fabrications Are Exposed," on atheist activities at a secondary school in Asenguly Rayon. Citing a number of antifemale statements from the past, he claims that "the clergy and ishan-mollas spread such sayings among the people. But no matter how often the representatives of religion did this, history does not deny that women have played a major role throughout the period of human existence." He points out that, in order to emphasize this point, the school's atheist circle and girls' club presented talks on "The Denigration of Women in Islam" and "Turkmen Poets Expose Religion."

/8309

CSO: 1835/414

NEW APPROACHES TO FILM TREATMENT OF LENIN DISCUSSED

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 24 Jan 87 p 5

[Article by A. Svobodin: "A Closer Approach - Remarks on Four Television Sketches Dealing with Lenin"; capitalized words published in boldface]

[Text] Why is it that the history of the revolution is depreciated in the eyes of viewers, especially young ones? If we do not ask ourselves this question and answer it honestly, we will not advance at all in our cultural development and may possibly slide backward.

The paradox lies in the fact that there is nothing more exciting than the drama of revolutionary action, the same as the fascination one feels while watching the crises, nuances, and twists and turns, the unpredictability of the struggle, the experiencing of interactions between extraordinary personalities possessing remarkable traits always produced by times of historic cataclysms! It is both amazing and sad that this loss in viewers' interest occurred during the years of increasing reader fascination with historical literature and with history in general.

An answer to the above question suggests itself. Viewers' interest in revolutionary subjects has risen (and is still rising!) as a result of the fact that almost all films and plays dealing with Lenin and the October Revolution were based on a stereotype developed as long ago as the prewar period -- when the "Short Course in Party History" was published.

The stereotype used for the chain of events and the list of persons that became "set in their molds" as we now say; their evaluation proper; the portrayal of other, non-bolshevik political movements and their representatives -- all this has been set down in rigid terms. This rigidity actually starts early, in history lessons taught in the secondary school, and is carried without question into the style followed in films and plays.

And so it happened that Lenin and a limited group of his companions-in-arms performed in our dramatic arts in a remote manner -- in a human vacuum -- and they were predetermined to enjoy an easy, predictable, and certain victory.

We accumulated a large number of such films over a period of several decades. Here there were "Salvo from the 'Aurora'"; "Kremlin Chimes" (the film, based on N. Pogodin's play, was never shown due to its unparalleled artistic

weakness); and "Ten Days That Shook the World", which was also rejected by viewers.

However, behind each film was the well-meaning expertise of the august institution IMEL [Marx-Engels-Lenin Institute], which was requested to insure historical accuracy but instead saw to it that -- heaven forbid! -- the play or film did not deviate from the established stereotype.

Were there any exceptions?

Yes, there were, and there are. There are artists who enthusiastically adhere to the well-known "Lutheran" principle of behavior in the struggle of ideas: "Here I stand and here stay I!" If it were not for them, films such as the "Sixth of June" or the MkhAT [Moscow Academic Art Theater] "We Will Win!" would have withered away and failed to reach the screen under pressure from those guarding the stereotype and the numerous review levels. (Note this significant fact: Not one of these productions, the same as other plays and scripts by M. Shatrov dealing with Lenin and the revolution, were ever approved by the IMEL!).

As a matter of fact, there is lively and involved discussion at the present time relative to portraying our country's history. In science, literature, the fine arts, movie making, and the theater, many writers have concentrated their efforts on events which occurred in antiquity, the Middle Ages, and the 18th and 19th centuries in Russia. Of and by itself, this does not give rise to any objections. On the contrary, it is an indication of growth in national consciousness and its maturity. Our people do not feel that they are step-children of history; they are seeking their roots in the cultural heritage of the past. This would be well and good were it not for a trend which has become very noticeable. More and more of the history of the revolutionary activities, of the fate, and of actions of participants are being removed from the cultural environment of the contemporary character. This includes the history of the October Revolution. Of course, the number of various anniversary publications and activities is large -- quantity was never a factor here. The issue here is one of genuine interest.

The protectors of the stereotype, the protagonists of the "protective" and depersonalized history of the revolution (of which there are still many!) are, whether they realize it or not, promoting the process of dislodging and removal of the revolution from the area of cultural interests of viewers, especially young ones.

That is the answer to the question posed in the beginning of this article.

The time has come to stop presenting a depersonalized and truncated history of the Great October! We have produced too many half-baked "westerns" dealing with the revolution and the Civil War which are far removed from reality and the drama associated with actual events. We have made too many "heavenly" picture postcard-type films where soothing refrains and a pervasive haze obliterate the grim and often tragic faces of some persons and in general obscure the faces of other characters of the time.

I want to repeat a passage which should become part of the motto and symbol of faith for any artist who takes on the task of reviving revolutionary people, their labors and days.

"It would be highly desirable if people who had stood at the head of a party of motion -- were they before the revolution, in secret societies, in the press, or during the revolution as functionaries -- be pictured in coarse Rembrandt-esque colors, in full living detail. In all existing descriptions these people are never portrayed realistically; they are shown only in the official manner, with buskins on their feet and a halo around their head. In these ecstatic Raphaelesque portraits all fidelity to life disappears."

In 1967, the Sovremennik Theater took up the challenge of the above requirement set by Marx and Engels when on the initiative and under the direction of Oleg Yefremov it mounted the memorable trilogy "Decembrists", "Narodovoltsy", and "Bolsheviks".

The plays were a protest staged by young, politically active and mature collective working against the stereotype of which I write. A protest, not a "continuation of traditions", to use the favorite phrase of certain critics and authors of articles written on anniversary occasions. We had no tradition of documentary drama at that time.

At the same time, producer Leonid Pchelkin started work on a series of short (about 50 minutes each) films for television on the subject of Lenin. Using the genealogical approach, so to speak, applicable to television, the intent was to make something on the order of 10 episodes dealing with the critical and "ordinary" days of the revolution's early years. Lenin was to appear in a new light in each episode.

A new breakthrough in quality was devised. Documentary dramas made in "chronicle style" or based on a chronicle were now to smash the stereotype of films dealing with the history of the revolution. The relentless and highly intense struggle of ideas so typical of the first years of the revolution, with its pluralism of political forces and multiplicity of political figures of various degrees of importance who played some role in determining the fate of the motherland -- all this was to lift Lenin in the viewer's mind out of the human vacuum in which he was kept on stage and screen. It was necessary not only to scrape off the heavy layer of syrup from the image of the leader, but also to convince the viewer that what deserves admiration is not an unbelievably brilliant performance by an actor or his repetition of a Lenin mask or speech, but something of a different order.

The above efforts culminated in filming only the four episodes "Voice Vote", "An Hour and a Half in Lenin's Study", "The Sovnarkom Atmosphere", and "The Vkhutemas Commune" [Vkhutemas - Higher State Art and Craft Shops].

The year was 1969. The beginning of the period which we were later to call the time of stagnation, inertia, and refusal to make any changes, including in the stereotypes used in the arts. The then management of the USSR Gosteleradio forbade showing the films. It proposed to destroy them, instead. However, the

Ekran producer and production personnel did not agree with this decision, pointing out that moving picture film -- not only manuscripts -- "does not burn".

And so, almost a score of years later, we watched them on the television screen.

The films are all different. Moving pictures become old, as we know. But much remains surprisingly alive and timely. In first place is the tone. Featured in these films are a spirit of renewal; the passion of patriotic feelings; and a genuine desire to participate in restoring justice and applying Lenin's thoughts and events of the first years of the revolution to our subsequent development. At one time the sarcastic expression "What Did We Fight For?" was in common use. The films left no doubt about their purpose: to show EXACTLY what it was we fought for.

The second feature of these films is a return of cinematographic depiction of Lenin's life and times to the spirit of drama, i.e., to conflict, to struggle.

Screen or stage viewers experience drama only when they see a REAL possibility that the main hero can be defeated. This was very clearly the case in the first film -- "Voice Vote". (It was apparently just this possibility, so convincingly conveyed by the producers and performers, that frightened adherents of the stereotype then, twenty years ago. What?! A possibility of Lenin's defeat? Absolutely not!).

However, it is known that on one occasion -- during a vote on the issue of the Treaty of Brest -- Lenin was in the minority in the Central Committee, and there was a possibility that the 4th, Extraordinary Congress of Soviets would not give Lenin a vote of confidence, even though the bolshevik faction had the majority of votes. All the more since the group of "Leftist Communists", headed by their leaders Bukharin and Kollontay, decided to abstain.

And so the struggle began. A life and death struggle. Peace hung by a thread.

The tone was set by Martov. Actor Oleg Yefremov painted a picture of the man with whom Lenin started his revolutionary work in pure colors and vivid detail. Yes, Martov's concept of politics did not agree with Lenin's. This was a definite individual and convinced political figure. That was the innovation characterizing that particular reading! Yefremov's rendition did not give the slightest suggestion of a caricature quality or of grotesqueness. (Remember how mensheviks were portrayed in stereotype!).

The next speaker stepped up to the rostrum and once more powerful arguments ensued. The speaker following presented more arguments which seemingly could not be ignored. During the intermission Lenin conversed with Bukharin, a skilled theorist and party favorite (he was called Bukharchik in party circles). He was disturbed and somewhat saddened by the fact that he and Lenin had a difference of opinion, but he refused to change his views. Young Oleg Tabakov plays the role of an almost lyrical hero, at times showing a touch of the old manner of portraying people who were not in agreement with Lenin, but the patriotic spirit of the Sovremennik actors characteristic of them in those

years permits Tabakov to melt into the general style -- the "chronicle style". It goes without saying that this creative task was also accomplished by V. Sergachev, who played Volodorskiy, and by I. Kvasha, Ya. Sverdlov and, it would appear, Vl. Strzhelchik, an actor of an entirely different school.

The drama in the situation reached its peak just before Lenin took the rostrum. But Lenin's arguments were all the more convincing. Although at first glance they radiated simplicity, they possessed a finality in truth that was beyond description. Lenin was not the best speaker of the time, but he was the most convincing speaker.

We saw that then, in 1967, Mikhail Ulyanov suggested a new approach to Lenin's image that was in tune with present requirements. That which he did opened up great prospects. He rejected the "idolization" esthetic. He accomplished this more or less unostentatiously. I must admit in all honesty that the "genuine-misses the mark" conflict in the minds of viewers relative to accuracy of portrayal lost its importance, although in one of the episodes ("An Hour and a Half in Lenin's Study") cameraman Yu. Skhirtladze provides an excellent series of images of Lenin reminiscent of the famous sculptural essays of Andreyev.

We can see that Ulyanov aimed for the typical gestures, body motions, gait, and rhythmic speech (he apparently listened carefully to recordings of Lenin's speeches), but this is "technique". The main feature is the uninterrupted and fantastically intense logical process and the uninterrupted process in general. This is where the secret of his persuasiveness lies. Standing before us is a large man and a great and unusual personality. The greatest of all! However, the actor does not seem to put forth any special efforts to exhibit this "greatness". His Lenin is heatedly and ebulliently alive. The energy of his personality radiates out and encompasses the audience. Around him there is a VISIBLE field of attraction.

As an actor and a person, Ulyanov is unusually socially oriented. The great logic and dialectics of Lenin's intellectual work fascinate him. He admires their beauty.

In his appreciation of the drama inherent in Lenin's thinking, there is no doubt that he is fascinated by its significance. His sole task is the same as Lenin's: to convince others and be understood.

What a shame that Mikhail Ulyanov did not continue his work on the leader's image after appearing in these films. (Only now, twenty years later, is he returning to this in "Treaty of Brest", based on M. Shatrov's play and in preparation at the Vakhtangov Theater).

All four films are sketch-like in nature. Even a certain incompleteness and hastiness of production "enhance" their captivating quality. This was a wonderful beginning of a new rendition of the theme of October, Lenin, and the revolution, and the initiation of a entire trend -- a documentary drama, the start of the struggle against depersonalized and "touched-up" history. Later there were other types of the moving picture and theatrical documentary: "The Sixth of July"; "The Bolsheviks"; "We Will Win!"; and introduced in movie making

was the extremely interesting experiment of combining acting and documentary suggested in the Lenin cycle by producer V. Lisakovich.

However, the above process came to an end. Today's atmosphere of society's cultural life is conducive to its continuation, to a return to the original version of revolutionary history. To this end we need bold decisions and governmental approaches.

A continuing approach to the truth is needed!

13005

CSO: 1800/387

GUIDELINES LACKING FOR SELF-FINANCED CULTURAL CLUBS

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 6 Jan 87 p 3

[Article by TASS correspondent T. Bleskina: "Besieged by Regulations"; first paragraph is SOVETSKAYA KULTURA introduction]

[Text] Riga residents consider the Moscow Rayon House of Culture to be the best in the city. However, the club is not given a high official rating. A paradox? Not at all. It is simply a case where the Riga residents are rating their cultural center on the basis of activities from which they receive enjoyment, while the auditors are looking through a prism of numerous regulations.

"Reprimands have become the main form of judging performance," bitterly said A. Kregere, director of the House of Culture. "The entire country is involved with restructuring, and all cultural institutions are looking for new ways to organize leisure time. But the regulations governing every step we make remain at the level of, I would say, the 1950's. I even know that my next reprimand may be for the discotheque. Although it has been legitimate for quite some time, the financial regulations ignore it stubbornly and do not include it in our plans. Every time I sign the order to pay the discotheque manager I wonder: Will I receive another reprimand, or will it blow over?"

The director is constantly faced with situations such as that above, because the creative search conflicts with the rules as written. This problem is much harder to resolve than organizing a program which would be interesting to people. One example suffices. Family clubs have become popular all over the republic. The family club in the Moscow Rayon House of Culture sponsors twelve activities. Each one has its own manager. He must put together a program, arrange for music, and invite psychologists, economists, cosmetologists, model makers, hairdressers, and flower growers to participate in activities involving club members. The director's main concern is: How do I pay the manager for his work? For now, this is being done on the same basis as for circle leaders. However, the nature of the work is completely different, and the scope is much larger.

"As far as that goes, how we pay the people who run the activities is our problem. What is important to the guests is spending an evening in an

interesting and useful manner," continued A. Kregere. "Once again we are fettered by regulations. Do you not agree that it is pleasant to enter the club and be greeted with flowers, with sweets, tea, and coffee waiting for you on the table? We cannot do this officially, however, since there is no official provision for this, and we have no cash on hand. It may be argued that Houses of Culture are now self-financed. But there is a difficulty here-- a guest pays in rubles into the club account, but the money is deposited in the bank. So for now, for the good of the organization we pay for the tea and flowers out of our own pocket."

The expenses incidental to evenings at the club may be thought of as a personal option: Spend your own money if you like--it is up to you. But what about transportation expenses? Especially after the recent decision made by the republic ministry of culture: To economize on fuel, all club institutions are not to be provided transportation! However, for example the Moscow Rayon House of Culture sponsors about 20 events a month away from the club premises. There is no problem when our enthusiasts are invited to perform at a plant or factory. In this case it is up to the enterprise to provide a bus. But what if the evening event is to take place in one of the 11 school affiliates? What if the House of Culture merely has to move equipment or displays? Then the director must stand on the side of the road and "thumb a ride." How many people are willing to violate the nonlabor income law?

"Unfortunately, it is often necessary to deal with managers of other organizations who are not remotely in tune with restructuring in the cultural area," said the director. "Thus, we failed to celebrate the mass-participation Storytelling Festival, which is traditionally held in the square, because of the personnel of the Riga Broadcast Station. They refused to give us assistance literally on the eve of the event, and we had to apologize in the evening newspaper to people who had planned to attend. More than 2,000 adults and children gathered to attend the event. Let me give you another example. For a month I have been starting and ending every working day by phoning the construction administration relative to a leaky roof, only to suffer constant rude refusal in response to my request for repair. Last year we spent 120,000 rubles on major repairs. Now the ceiling is falling down and the parquet floor is buckling before our very eyes. That is the kind of quality of work we have. The director is not a Karlson; it is not his job to climb onto the roof. He is interested in what is going on under the roof."

A. Kregere can be proud of the fact that the House of Culture is well-frequented from morning to late evening. However, a regulation requires us to set up a club for alcoholics; this would tend to look good in the records. The director explains that all 12 family clubs are disseminating information on alcoholism. They not only invite drug abuse experts, physicians, and lawyers; in addition they organize all the activities in a manner interesting to the participants. Cycles of activities, especially for young people, are designed to cultivate good taste, encourage creativity, and teach people to spend their leisure time usefully. But this fails to impress the auditors. A temperance club should be given a special provision in the plan.

All in all, how should the House of Culture's operations under A. Kregere's direction be evaluated? It is officially allotted eight people. They conduct up to 70 events a month. A but 5,000 people pursue their interests on a regular basis as participants in circles and workshops. Results of socialist competition could be helpful in making an objective evaluation.

"At one time all Houses of Culture and clubs of the first and even the fourth categories competed on a common basis," said A. Kregere. "It would happen that a factory club consisting of only five circles would organize another five circles in the time of the reporting period. Say that we had more than 50 in operation and then opened one more. Which one would be showing more progress? Take your time answering that question. The one given the higher rating would be the plant club, since it showed greater progress percentage-wise."

I have nothing against regulations, but they should be oriented toward the current situation rather than the past, with a bold look into the future. It is simpler and easier to operate on the basis of antiquity, by doing so avoiding responsibility by shuffling pieces of paper. Given the current situation, is this the way to restructure club operations to make them more responsive to people's demands?

13005/9274

CSO: 1800/387

KARA-KALPAK PROCURATOR DESCRIBES FIGHT AGAINST DRUG ABUSE

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA ZAKONNOST in Russian No 3, Mar 87 (signed to press 4 Mar 87) pp 16-17

[Article by V. Dontsov, procurator of the Kara-Kalpak ASSR, "Wage the Fight Against Drug Addiction in an Organized Fashion"]

[Text] For a number of years in Kara-Kalpakiya drug addiction was more widespread than in other regions. The planting of opium poppies and the use of narcotics were considered almost commonplace among a certain part of the population. The view existed that this was a universal medication. Moreover, the autonomous republic was not just a user but a supplier of drugs.

The problem of drug addiction is linked in the most direct way with the negative phenomena that arose in the sociopolitical life of the Kara-Kalpak ASSR and Uzbekistan as a whole, which were given an incisive and principled appraisal by the 27th CPSU Congress. The indices of Uzbekistan's economic growth were to a large extent based on the flagrant padding of state reports. Mismanagement, the embezzlement of socialist property and abuse of office flourished.

All this had a negative impact on implementation of the social program. The construction of cultural and consumer-service facilities and housing fell behind, and the executives of certain rayons and farms, attempting to attract the population to newly opened lands, deliberately overlooked violations of law--the planting of opium poppies. The danger of drug addiction was underestimated. The campaign against its spread was waged in a passive fashion.

A study of the experience of past years has shown that the chief shortcomings are the lack of a comprehensive approach and the lack of coordination of the actions of law-enforcement agencies and management agencies, whose role and responsibility for preventing the spread of drug addiction was downplayed. The means of state compulsion and public influence have not been fully utilized.

Almost no use was made of compulsory treatment for convicted drug addicts. Medical institutions did a poor job of preventive work; moreover, addiction-treatment services were poorly equipped and supplied and not provided with

trained personnel. An atmosphere of impunity for crimes committed also had a negative impact on the effectiveness of work.

Appeals for the need for active resistance to drug addiction were not backed up by deeds, which had an effect on the public's legal awareness and civic activeness.

Taking the existing situation into account, at the beginning of last year the procurator's office studied the state of affairs in the autonomous republic and submitted the results, along with a draft plan of comprehensive measures for overcoming drug addiction, for examination by a coordinating conference of the executives of law-enforcement agencies, in which the members of the obkom buro, the executives of interested ministries and departments, and the chairmen of local soviet executive committees took part.

After a comprehensive discussion, additions and changes were made in the plan. Among its main areas, it provided for eliminating the raw-material base of drug addiction, ensuring the inevitability of punishment for drug-related crimes, and enhancing efforts to prevent these violations of law and drug addiction. A set of interrelated actions of an organizational, law-enforcement and educational nature was to be carried out.

Work to identify and destroy plantings of opium poppies had been carried out in the past. But it was usually done by the militia alone and did not, and could not, lead to real results for the simple reason that the inevitability of punishment was not ensured, and legality was not observed in all instances and places.

According to the established, wrongful practice, the executives and other officials of local soviet ispolkoms, agroindustrial associations, kolkhozes and sovkhoses did not concern themselves with preventing the planting of drug-containing crops on lands where they were being illegally grown, and they bore no liability for their inaction. Yet they knew best of all who was planting what and where, and they were informed about persons who abused drugs. Therefore, the center of gravity has now been shifted to increasing the liability of economic executives and the executives of management agencies for the improper use of agricultural lands.

A decree of the obkom on this matter is intended to play an important role in accomplishing this task. The Council of Ministers and the republic agroindustrial committee and forestry administration have increased the personal responsibility of executives and other officials of the agencies under their administration for the state of the campaign against drug addiction as a whole and for eradicating and preventing illegal plantings of opium poppies.

The state of the campaign against drug addiction was analyzed and discussed in all rayons and cities and in the autonomous republic's institutions, production collectives and educational institutions. A system of upbringing, health-education, and medical-treatment measures aimed at preventing the spread of drug addiction was worked out with specific reference to each rayon and city. Commissions and groups for combatting drug addiction were set up

under local soviet ispolkoms. They have directed their efforts first of all toward identifying and destroying plantings of opium poppies and improving educational work.

Violations of law connected with the use and distribution of drugs are now discussed at meetings of local Soviet ispolkoms and kolkhoz and sovkhos boards, and in labor collectives. Employees of law-enforcement agencies give lectures and hold discussions to explain the laws on combatting drug addiction. This work is systematically illuminated in rayon newspapers and on the radio, and information on its results is periodically conveyed to party and soviet agencies.

Party penalties have been imposed on a number of executives, including five chairmen of city rayon ispolkoms and six sovkhos directors, for serious shortcomings in organizing the fight against drug addiction and the failure to take steps to prevent the planting of opium poppies. On the basis of procurators' representations and decrees, many officials have received disciplinary penalties or been admonished about the impermissibility of violating the law. K. Abilisheev, a division manager on the Sovkhos imeni A. Musayev in Shumanayskiy Rayon, and A. Saparniyazov, a division manager on the Sovkhos imeni Kirov in the same rayon, faced criminal charges and were convicted of squandering state land and connivance in the planting of opium poppies.

Work has been organized taking into account the mistakes and errors of past years, as well as the location of plantings and the ripening periods of opium poppies. In order to locate plantings of drug-containing crops in remote and relatively inaccessible places, specially equipped helicopters and airplanes have been used. The steps taken have made it possible to bring about nearly a fortyfold reduction in the area of illegal plantings of opium poppies in comparison to 1984. With the help of agricultural management agencies, it has been possible to reduce plantings of drug-containing crops to a minimum on state lands.

The republic procurator's office has taken specific steps to ensure the prompt response of law-enforcement agencies and cooperation among them. Supervision of the authorization of each item and the investigation and court trial of each criminal case in this category is being given increased attention in the autonomous republic procurator's office.

The executives of city and rayon internal affairs agencies and investigators and procurators report on work being done at operational meetings in the investigative department. And then the republic procurator periodically discusses the situation at a meeting with the participation of executives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Constant oversight and the increasing of personal responsibility have yielded positive results. Criminal charges have been brought in connection with all complaints and reports regarding drug-related crimes; these cases have been investigated in a prompt and competent fashion, and none of them have been dropped.

Active work to establish the sources of drug acquisition and connections related to drug sales has also yielded fruits: a good many persons selling opium and hashish have been identified and arrested, and two criminal groups engaged in selling drugs have been uncovered.

Three medical commissions that examine drug users and determine their need for mandatory treatment have been formed and are in operation. Mandatory treatment has been used for almost every other lawbreaker against whom criminal charges have been brought.

Clinical examinations are being given and have been undergone by more than 20% of the population, especially young people. A division for drug addicts has been opened at the republic addiction-treatment clinic. The position of addiction-treatment physician has been created and staffed in every rayon and city. Cooperation between the internal affairs and public-health agencies in identifying drug addicts has been improved. More than twice as many of them have been registered as in previous years. Several hundred persons have undergone in-patient and out-patient treatment on a voluntary basis.

For purposes of prevention, administrative penalties are now imposed on persons who use drugs against whom criminal charges have been brought for other crimes, and records are kept of them. A record-keeping system that more fully reflects the actual state of affairs has been created. On the basis of information obtained, individual work is arranged with those who are inclined to drug addiction. In addition to staff members of law-enforcement agencies, the deputies of local soviets, labor collectives, medical personnel and members of public organizations have been enlisted in this work.

Young men and women who have been identified as using drugs are registered with commissions and inspectorates for juvenile cases, and public organizations at their places of study or work carry out individual work with them.

Realistic measures have been taken to ensure the safekeeping of narcotic substances in public-health agencies: the practice of inventorying them has been established; persons in positions of material responsibility have undergone recertification; and order has been established in the keeping of records on and storage and dispensing of narcotic-containing medications.

And what has been achieved as a result? We see the main results of our efforts in the fact that the campaign against drug addiction has begun to be waged in a more organized and systematic fashion. It has been possible to heighten the attention given to this problem on the part of officials, management agencies and the public.

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SELECTION OF PLANT DIRECTOR IN LATVIA DESCRIBED

Riga DZIMTENES BALSS in Latvian 12 Feb 87 p 4

[Article by Peteris Tabuns under the rubric: "On the Path of Changes": "I Want To Be Director of RAF"]

[Text] Finally, everything seems clear. The all-union contest for the position of Riga Bus Works (RAF) director has ended and the name of the victor is known. He is 38-year-old Viktor Bosert from Omsk, who soon is to take over the management of the enterprise.

How did the selection process which caused so much discussion and so much excitement begin?

Last year, the newspaper KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA had published an interview with B. Pugo, secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee and the chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Commission on Youth Affairs. One of the subjects of discussion was the process of democratization, which in various forms increasingly affects the life of the workers' collective. At the end of the interview, the correspondent mentioned the RAF, which for a long time already had not had a director and was not very strong economically. At that time, it was proposed that a contest for the selection of a director should be organized. Let us add that this newspaper for a long time has been sponsoring the plant's Komsomol organization, and it is likely that finding a real leader is the best help in this critical situation. The idea was interesting and received immediate support.

The contest rules and an application form to be cut out and filled out by a contestant for the director's position had to be mailed to the newspaper editor's office. That's how everything began.

At that time, the editor's office wanted to look at youth from another viewpoint, which is, how strong a young man's drive to take charge of an enterprise burdened with difficult problems and to prove himself instead of waiting for slow promotions along the official ladder. The age of contenders was limited to 45 years. The rules clearly specified numerous criteria. The first was the contender's practical experience in running a body of workers at least at the shop level.

The contest included the entire Union. The newspaper also provided a short description of the enterprise, stressing its problems (and there were plenty of them) and mentioning that last year the microvans built in Jelgava lost the emblem of quality.

Guided by such an enterprise description, each contestant had to develop and send in his program that would propose short- and long-range measures for the plant to regain its former good reputation and to start a new development cycle.

The first applications came soon enough and then something started that the editor's office simply had not been able to imagine or hope for. The flow of applications grew each day, and the correspondence offices located in many cities in the Soviet Union had their telephones ringing all day. The telephone numbers were published in newspapers, and people called in order to clarify certain details of the contest. The number of contenders reached 2,000 and continued to grow.

The time limit was January 20, when the first round of the contest was to end. The name of the new director had to be announced on February 1.

The contest organizers and the special selection commission had to resolve many organizational problems in order to select from this huge number the best and strongest contenders, who would be introduced to the workers' collective in order to get acquainted and for discussion and elections. The RAF's workers' collective had to make the final decision. That was clear from the beginning. They would select and vote for the new director themselves.

However, the preliminary evaluation and selection had to be carried out by the commission (all contenders could not be invited to the plant).

On January 23, 14 participants in the "I want to be a director" contest who were finally selected and invited, arrived at the RAF to meet directly with the plant's people to get acquainted. These participants were selected from the over 4,000 who applied, including several dozen from one republic. In this round of the contest, the long-term and substantive objective of expert sociologists and psychologists was for the contestants to get acquainted with the workers' collective, to examine the main problems of the plant, and to find ways and methods for stabilizing the plant's operation.

The so-called situation games started. They allowed the commission to evaluate the contestants' work, knowledge, and experience. Game situations and plans of each participant later could be used by those who were selected for the final round.

After several days, the number of participants decreased to five. The objectives of the experts had also changed: They had to examine each contestant and to help the workers' collective select the best one, a true leader.

The contest demonstrated to each RAF worker a range of problems which had not been resolved during the year and which required immediate resolution at that time.

However, it had to be explained to some of the workers that this was not an infringement from outside, but rather help which must be accepted, a change in thinking, and a difficult and necessary turnaround.

And what about the contest participants themselves? They did their own work: went to the shops, crews, and sections; met and spoke with people: Here we are, look at us and judge, these are the problems in your work and life as we see them, we will resolve them using this or that approach, if elected as the director. And the RAF people looked at, evaluated, and compared the candidates nominated from their own midst (already after the contest began, candidacies of several people from the plant were proposed) with outsiders who came from afar.

The ice of suspicion was slowly thawing, and many things that were considered almost unimprovable before were explained and shown to the RAF people.

On January 30, only the two men who had reached the finals of the contest stood in front of the RAF people in the overcrowded conference room: Sergey Gorbunov from Pskov and Viktor Bosert from Omsk (Ivars Sturitis, the most successful candidate from Latvia, finished in the top ten).

Four-hundred and forty-four men and women from the plant turned up for the open voting. The last word could be said by them only. However, they first had to listen to the program speeches of both candidates in order to judge how well they understood the plant and what they would do if elected. As a radio correspondent, I questioned people and they answered: We have a good impression of both of them. It is sad that only one will remain at the plant. Or: Both are very knowledgeable and have a similar good orientation in all problems. You can feel the grasp of a leader. Still another answered: Why we did not trust the process in the beginning? First, we did not know, and then probably it was the fault of psychology: Look, why do we need a manager from outside or are we so bad ourselves.

Bad? Oh, no! The workers' collective is strong and the specialists are also good. However, too many problems have accumulated over the past years due to their faults as well as those of others. This was confirmed also by Viktor Bosert, who spoke first with the help of a chart. Outwardly calm, self-controlled, and seemingly a man of few words (he is an ethnic German), he stood on the podium and spoke using precise, well-aimed, and even ornate language, thus putting everything in its place without being afraid to tell the RAF people directly to their face facts, which have deep roots in their own poor work, carelessness, and negligence. After each such admission, the people in the conference room applauded. Viktor Bosert received 387 of the 444 votes. However, even before that, there were many questions to the contenders which confirmed the unusual interest of the RAF people in determining the future of their workers' collective. This was not simply the election of a director, it was also a reevaluation of their own actions.

This contest at the same time was a peculiar sociological study. It showed the interesting processes which take place in our society and youth; how enthusiastic young people are and how much they want to prove themselves. It might be that the real value of the contest is in this proof.

And how about those participants in the contest who did not reach the top position at the RAF and went home.

They do not feel disappointed. All those who were at the plant and went through the milestones of the contest value this experience as though they went through a college. Some of the contest participants already have received from the top ministry officials offers of director's positions at other plants in the Union.

Other unexpected and nontraditional proposals were submitted for evaluation.

13355/13046

CSO: 1808/30

REGIONAL ISSUES

HOUSING CONSTRUCTION PROBLEMS PERSIST IN MOLDAVIA

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 11 Mar 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the Moldavian CP Central Committee: Unwavering Attention to Social Problems."]

[Text] The Moldavian CP Central Committee adopted a resolution "On the Unsatisfactory Implementation by the Rybnitskiy and Ungenskiy Gorispolkoms and the Moldavian SSR Ministry of Motor Transport of the Moldavian CP Central Committee Resolution 'On Efforts by Party, Soviet and Trade Union Offices, Ministries and Departments of the Republic to Fulfill the Aims of the CPSU 27th Congress and CPSU Central Committee Resolution 'On the Main Directions for Accelerating the Resolution of the Housing Construction Problem in the Country', and Development of a Social Complex and University Base."

The resolution noted that ispolkoms of the Rybnitskiy and Ungenskiy City Soviets of People's Deputies (chairmen V. G. Mitnitskiy and S. I. Bogachenko) and the Moldavian SSR Ministry of Motor Transport (minister V. M. Fomin) are failing to satisfactorily fulfill the aims of the CPSU 27th Congress, which stipulate that every family be provided with their own apartment or private house and the social sphere be developed by the year 2000, are not making a concerted effort to utilize all potential construction resources and the incentive of workers' collectives, and are permitting a lack of control and parasitical approach toward the fulfillment of current plans and the efforts associated with ensuring their fulfillment. They have not been true and responsible proprietors in the use of the funds allotted to housing and social construction, are not coordinating or monitoring the work of the economic subdepartments active in this area, are slow to reform their work methods to meet current demands and act mechanically. They are failing to make use of the incentive of the Order of Labor Red Banner of the Volzhskiy Automobile Plant imeni 50-letiya SSSR and the potential of the workers' collectives and Komsomol when providing aid to construction organizations.

There is no united front, which could have embraced all participants of the investment cycle, for carrying out construction plans, and the essentials are frequently replaced by general aims, red-tape and various assurances which reflect an inability to make practical decisions concerning the tasks at hand. Rybnits fulfilled only 83 percent of the 1986 housing construction plan, the Ministry of Motor Transport only 27 percent and Ungeny only 17 percent, where

the completion of a kindergarten and palace of culture was not assured.

As offices of political leadership, the Ungenskiy and Rybnitskiy party raykoms (secretaries K. I. Sakhanovskiy, D. A. Shandru, I. D. Kirov and V. N. Vishnevskiy) are slow to translate the aims of the 27th Party Congress concerning the resolution of social problems into practical actions and are doing little to ensure that the personnel of soviet and economic offices, primary party organizations and workers' collectives firmly establish a high level of responsibility, efficiency and purposefulness in carrying out the set tasks. Incentives for construction workers to complete construction projects before the deadlines are not receiving the proper support or due organizational and political reinforcement. There is no punishment for relapses of parasitical behavior and arrogance among certain personnel who are failing locally to make an evaluation in principle of instances of diminished responsibility toward the carrying out of construction plans.

Similar shortcomings are also occurring in the activity of soviet and party offices of Kishinev and Beltsy and the Dumbravenskiy, Chernenkovskiy, Glodyanskiy, Lazovskiy and Kutuzovskiy rayons.

The Moldavian CP Central Committee declared the work of the ispolkoms of the Rybnitskiy and Ungenskiy City Soviets of People's Deputies and the collegium of the Moldavian SSR Ministry of Motor Transport concerning the resolution of housing and social problems unsatisfactory and made it incumbent on them to carry out comprehensive measures to compensate during the current year for the number of housing and social construction projects not completed in 1986, to create conditions for the smooth implementation of a social program and to search for additional resources to expand the number of these construction projects and improve the quality of construction.

The local soviets were informed of the necessity to make greater use of the power granted by the law in this work, to involve deputy groups in monitoring the progress of housing and social construction projects, to create deputy posts at some of them, to more actively involve workers' collectives from enterprises and organizations in carrying out construction work and to constantly focus their attention on construction progress.

CPSU member and chairman of the Rybnitskiy gorispolkom, V. G. Mitnitskiy, was severely reprimanded for his irresponsible approach to the carrying out of party decisions and for failing to adopt measures to fulfill the 1986 housing construction plan in the city. He was warned that unless he improved the situation in this area by the end of the first half of the year, the party would take even stricter measures against him.

CPSU member and chairman of the Ungenskiy gorispolkom, S. I. Bogachenko, was severely reprimanded for permitting irresponsibility in resolving questions concerning delivery of complete sets of materials, equipment and implements to housing starts and causing disruption of the 1986 plan for the construction of housing, a kindergarten and palace of culture. He was warned that unless he improved the situation by the end of the first half of the year, his job would be at stake.

It was noted that the Presidium of the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers punished V. M. Fomin for permitting the Moldavian SSR Ministry of Motor Transport to disrupt the housing construction plan. The Moldavian CP Central Committee warned him about personal responsibility for putting into practice the party line concerning the resolution of the housing problem in the collectives under the jurisdiction of motorists. His statement that the housing construction plan for 1987 would be fulfilled by the ministry was also noted.

It was noted that Deputy Construction Minister of the Moldavian SSR A. P. Kosolapov did not display the proper responsibility for carrying out the party program in the housing and social sphere, did not monitor the progress of housing and social construction projects in Ungeny and Rybnits and did not react properly to instances of systematic failure to carry out plans for assimilating resources and commissioning construction projects. He was ordered to make a concerted effort to improve the situation as soon as possible. Construction Minister of the Republic P. S. Mikhnevich was instructed to provide specific aid to the collectives under the jurisdiction of local construction organizations in order to develop their capacities, adjust production, compensate for housing and social construction projects not completed during 1986, initiate the desired program for work and putting construction projects into operation and increase the responsibility of the personnel of economic subdepartments for carrying out the tasks at hand.

Secretaries of the Rybnitskiy and Ungenskiy party raykoms V. N. Vishnevskiy and K. I. Sakhanovskiy were informed of their failure to adopt measures to mobilize workers' collectives to unconditionally fulfill the construction plans and of being too tolerant toward the serious lack of progress occurring in this area. Without preempting the local soviets, the party raykoms should step up their demands on them for a solution to the task put forward by the party - to provide every family with their own apartment or private house by the year 2000, develop the social sphere and arrange for the fulfillment of current construction plans for these projects. Party leadership in these areas of the national economy should undergo greater reorganization by transferring the main burden directly to workers' collectives and teams and to the construction sites. There should be a more concerted effort to introduce new forms of management, cost accounting and the collective system into practice. Efforts should be made to ensure that purposefulness in solving current problems, a responsible attitude, organizational skills and discipline become the universal standard for all levels of personnel and every workers' collective and construction project in operation. The state of affairs in the construction of housing and social projects should be constantly monitored, an enthusiastic working attitude should be fostered in construction workers, it should be reinforced by training and organizational measures and conditions for high productivity of labor should be created.

It was noted that Gosplan (V. G. Kutyarkin), Gossnab (B. N. Savochko), the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry (I. I. Demchenko) and the Moldavian SSR Ministry of Construction (P. S. Mikhnevich) are underestimating the importance of expanding and strengthening economical methods for the

construction of housing and social culture projects and are failing to provide their material and technical resources fully and expediently, which is decreasing the interest taken in the independent management of construction in the republic.

The Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers (V. G. Kutyarkin, P. I. Shape and N. D. Poiyakov) has been instructed to study this question and take specific measures to fully guarantee the construction of housing and social culture projects built using economical methods, materials and designs and sanitary engineering and wiring equipment, taking into consideration construction technology and the deadlines for putting the projects into operation, and to constantly monitor this work. The Moldavian SSR Gosplan is to set contract deadlines for the Main Moldavian Administration of Industrial Installation of the USSR Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work for special construction and installation work which is carried out in the housing and social culture projects of non-construction ministries.

The party gorkoms and raykoms, gorrayispolkoms, ministries and departments of the republic are required to review the progress of housing and social construction programs locally and by the various industries, to take measures to accelerate the rate of work in these projects and promote a socialist competition in the construction workers' collectives to fulfill and overfulfill the plan quotas by the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution.

12793

CSO: 1800/523

FACILITY SPECIALIZES IN GASTROINTESTINAL DISEASE IN CHILDREN

Ashkhabad ZDRAVOOKHRANENIYE TURKMENISTANA in Russian No 5, 1986 pp 30-37

[Article by T.A. Bayramova, T.K. Abdykerimova, S.Ch. Akmuradova, S.K. Aliyeva:
"Gastrointestinal Treatment of Children in the City of Ashkhabad"]

[Text] Chronic gastrointestinal pathology is one of the most common types of pathology in children [1,3]. In the city of Ashkhabad, 103.3 children aged 5 - 15 suffer from chronic diseases of the digestive organs.

Diagnosing such pathologies is somewhat difficult in polyclinics, especially in preschool and younger school children. Diagnosis is more reliable in specialized gastroenterological departments, where special-purpose instruments and laboratory techniques can be used.

In 1981, a department of pediatric gastroenterology was established in the city of Ashkhabad in city pediatric hospital No 1, which has the equipment needed for modern X-ray, and clinical-biochemical studies to diagnose chronic gastroenterological pathologies and ensure efficacy of treatment.

This department, in addition to performing diagnosis and treatment, offers methodological and consulting services to the pediatric treatment facilities of our republic, i.e., functions as a gastroenterological center.

Between 1983 and 1985, 1228 children, aged 2-14, suffering from various gastroenterological pathologies were examined and treated in the department. A total of 1323 esophagogastroduodenoscopic examinations were made, on 89.2 percent of the patients treated, and 369 rectomanoscopic examinations were made on 30 percent of the patients. Gastritis and gastroduodenitis were diagnosed in 69.5 percent of the cases per 1000 children, liver and bile tract disease in 25.9 percent, and intestinal disease in 5.9 percent.

We have established that the greatest number of diseases occurs between the ages of 5 and 6, and 10 and 12. This means that it is imperative to take prophylactic measures in children as young as preschool and younger school age.

We have identified the risk factors that increase the probability of children developing chronic gastroenterological pathologies. They are: inadequate

nutrition (61 percent), chronic infections (39.7 percent), food allergies (12 percent), history of parasitic or infectious disease of the gastrointestinal tract (37 percent), and neuropsychiatric factors (41.3 percent). Elimination or attenuation of these risk factors in children is the primary prophylactic measure for diseases of the digestive organs [1, 2, 4, 5].

A program involving examination of high risk groups by a physician, followed by consultation with a gastroenterologist has enabled us to improve the identification of children with digestive diseases. Thus, in 1983-1985 the number of children identified with chronic gastroenterological pathology increased by a factor of three.

The most important part of the pediatric gastroenterological medical system involves prophylaxis, first and foremost, through a health clinic system [1]. The successful monitoring of the child by the health clinic depends on the family situation. An investigation we performed of 320 families of sick children showed that in 93 percent of the families, the parents' knowledge of how to care for the child was inadequate, making relapse more likely. Causes of relapse included gross failure to follow diets (58.7 percent), developing another illness (15 percent), physical exertion (12.5 percent), too much schoolwork (12 percent), and stressful situations (2.8 percent). These data accord with those of other authors [4, 5].

The success of treatment of patients with gastroenterological diseases depends on observing the various phases of treatment. The treatment phases: initial in-patient hospital treatment, treatment and recovery in a specialized sanatorium, sanatorium type pioneer camp, or sanatorium department of a hospital, and long-term active monitoring in a polyclinic with treatment in the school designed to prevent relapses. [1, 4, 5]. The establishment of a gastroenterological center is essential if diagnosis, treatment, and health clinic monitoring of sick children are to be improved.

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CSO: 1830/424

TAJIK REGION HIT BY LANDSLIDES, EARTHQUAKE

Power Out, Bridges Destroyed

LD301638 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1452 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Dushanbe, 30 Apr (TASS)--As a result of heavy rains an emergency situation has arisen in the town of Nurek in the Soviet Central Asian Republic of Tajikistan and the adjoining region. Landslides and mudflows have damaged sowing areas and dozens of houses in a number of villages. One power transmission line has been put out of action. In Yavanskiy Rayon irrigation buildings have been hit and four syphons and a number of bridges have been destroyed.

The situation on the Nurek-Nurek GES and Dushanbe-Nurek highways is now critical. The new highway which links Dushanbe, the republic capital, with Nurek has been completely silted up and strewn with lumps of rock over a stretch of 15 km. The old road, cut off in many places by obstructions and fallen trees, has also suffered. There have been human casualties: Five people have been killed and three taken to hospital in a serious condition. The search is still going on for several missing people.

The Tajik Council of Ministers reports that measures are being taken to eliminate the effect of the elements. Specialists using helicopters are flying over power lines and trucks are setting off for the stricken villages to determine the extent of the damage caused by the elements. It is also reported that Nurek GES is operating on its scheduled regime.

TV Coverage of Landslides

LD022042 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 2 May 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Today in the mountains of Tajikistan. This film was shot in the area of the mountain motorway linking Dushanbe with Nurek, a town of power engineers on Vakhsh. [video shows a road covered with rocks and earth, a truck lying on its side, bulldozers working, helicopters flying over]

The natural calamity has caused great havoc. Traffic on this important road was completely stopped because of powerful landslides and avalanches. Reconstruction works are in full swing today here. The victims have received necessary help. Helicopters are flying over mountain kishlaks, and areas where such a disaster may strike again are being identified. [video shows G.V. Koshlakov, first deputy chairman of the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers, speaking, identified by screen caption]

[Begin Koshlakov recording] During the night from 29 to 30 April, heavy rains and squally winds with hail pounced upon mountain kishlaks, the town of Nurek, and the Nurek GES. Forty meters of the road leading to the GES were washed away completely. The two roads leading to Nurek are blocked in many places. A large number of machines and manpower have been brought in the area of the natural disaster. However, the consequences are serious. One of the most unpleasant points is the fact the mudflows carried off several cars into a precipice and there is loss of life. One of the circuits of the high-voltage--500 KV--line stretching from Nurek to Tursun-Zade broke down. At the moment, electricity is supplied along one circuit only. Intensive work is being carried out in the area of disaster, in spite of the fact that today, 2 May, is a holiday. The republic has incurred considerable damage, estimated in the tens of millions rubles. Yet the rhythm of working life has not been disturbed. The Nurek GES operates in the target mode. [end recording]

Earthquake Centered in Slide Area

PM071523 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 May 87 Morning Edition p 6

[A. Karpov and V. Orlov report: "Echo of Terrible Elements"]

[Text] Tajikistan has not seen a spring like this for a long time. The last time that protracted heavy rain was recorded as the main reason for numerous disasters was 1969. And now the raging weather in the republic's mountain regions has provoked powerful torrents of water, landslides, and landslips...

IZVESTIYA has already reported what happened in Nurek--the city of Tajik power workers--and the accidents on the Nurek-Dushanbe mountain highway. The elements put a large section of the road out of action and destroyed several irrigation installations and bridges over mountain streams. The population center of Sari-Guzar suffered seriously. The damage caused runs into millions of rubles.

Everything is being done in the area of the natural disaster to remove its consequences as quickly as possible. The inhabitants of Sari-Guzar village have been moved to nearby population centers and supplied with everything they need. The bridge over the Chashma River, which is on the road into Nurek, has been reopened to traffic. Work has been organized to reopen the affected parts of the mountain road.

When this article was being prepared for the press, another TASS report arrived from Dushanbe:

At 1232 Moscow time on 4 May the inhabitants of the Tajik town of Nurek were hit by an earth tremor. According to the "Dushanbe" seismic station it registered force four. The epicenter of the quake was in the region of the town.

The elements also made themselves felt today in the republic's capital. An earthquake measuring force 2-3 was felt at 1348.

These earthquakes were not dangerous. But a series of even smaller tremors was recorded by seismologists on the eve of what happened in the region of the power workers' city in Bakhsha. There is a curious fact in this regard: Mountain landslides occurred in 20 places simultaneously.

The situation is returning to normal.

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REGIONAL ISSUES

BRIEFS

AzSSR: RURAL TELEPHONE SERVICE INCREASES--Geokchay--A new automated telephone exchange serving 100 subscribers has begun operating at the Shirvan kolkhoz. More than 2,000 rural homes now have telephone service. According to plan, an automated telephone exchange serving an additional 1,000 subscribers is to be put into operation by the end of the current 5-year plan. [By D. Bagrily of the rayon newspaper ENI KHAYAT] [Text] [Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 21 May 87 p 4] /8309

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